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THE JEWISH **POST** MAGAZINE

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FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1973

150



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**EGYPT: portent of a change**  
- Prof. Nadav Safran of Harvard University analyses the prospects after President Sadat's reshuffle of the Egyptian government. Page

**INFLATION** — David Kriv-  
ke and Aaron Sittner ex-  
amine the recent price rises,  
from the points of view of  
the economist and the con-  
sumer. Pages 7 and 8.

**LEADERS GOES CIVIL-  
IAN — A look at Israel's  
telecommunications special-  
ists, by Macabee Dean. Page**

CHRISTIAN COMMENT —  
St. Nikomenikos. Page 11.

MEAS AND FLOEA — by  
H. H. Rabinowitz. Page 8.

**THE PERFECT MARRIAGE** — as seen by Eph-  
raim Kishon. Page 14.

IMM HAAZ'S JERUSA-  
LEM - Page 16. B.F. Skin-  
ner's prophecy, page 17;  
Saul Esh and the Holo-  
caust, page 18.



AT THE BEACH — New bathing suit line by Diva is described by fashion reporter Catherine Rosenheimer, page 23. Head start for crash-damaged children, by Mary Stewart Krosney, page 23-24; Life in Galilee, by Hadasah Bat-Haim, page 24; Marketing with Martha, page 27.

ART AT LOD AIRPORT —  
by Gill Goldfine, pages 20-21.  
Other art reviews, Gallery  
Guide, pages 21-22.

**MOUSE ON THE HARP —**  
Sole and Musicians by  
Tobias Boehm, page 29;  
Caricature of Ohe, by Men-  
del Kohnansky, page 31; Film  
Festival for Israel, page 33;  
Television and radio sche-  
dules, page 34, reviews, page  
35; What's On, pages 36-37;  
Chinamen, page 38; Poster,  
page 38.

ON THE COVER — The Presidential Mansion in Jerusalem was photographed by David Rubinger.



**Prof. Ephraim Katchalski: Original refusal not taken seriously.**



### Yitzhak Navon: 'Frosted' by the cutting of radio interview

**T**H**ERE** is such a thing as being too clever, too businesslike, too good at totting up possible voting totals particularly if you are a Knesset member considering the next man to be chosen as President of the State of Israel. Unfortunately this is considered a romantic notion. The smart people say that if you have the right number of votes, bang, you're in.

But it doesn't always work out like that. The Knesset has been going through weeks and months of more or less unpopular decisions on constitutional and administrative matters that have been forced through by a majority vote -- what else could you use? -- but without any attempt to achieve consensus and agreement. The opposition, Galai, and certainly the small parties, accept political and economic decisions without much protest. There is debate and criticism, but once the vote has been taken and the matter is settled it drops out of sight.

### Different matter

Not so, interestingly enough where constitutional matters are concerned such as the allocation of the surplus votes and seats when a new Knesset has been elected. Labour and Gahal got together for this purpose, could muster a good majority even without the Mapam labour faction which opposed the measure, and presumably thought that would be the last of it.

At the moment the result is reports of ludicrous horse-trading, property over the shoulders of the President. The small parties approached by Labour for support for Professor Katchalski as President, it is said, offer a bargain: "Cancel the Eader-Ofter election amendment and we will vote for Katchalski. Otherwise, although we have no candidate of our own, we have no objection on principle to Katchalski's withdrawal against him, even though we agree that it is desirable that a President should have wide support." It may be that no such threat has been formally launched by the Independent Liberals, and that it is merely in the nature of lobby speculation. Once you vote against a President whom you acknowledge to be a statesman, you are liable to call into question all your subsequent votes and decisions; you have disqualified yourself.

Nor does Labour need the votes



Lea Ben Dor's  
**Parliamentary  
Report**



### Prof. Ephraim Urbach: An unexpected acceptance

he had been assured that Prof. Katchalski had turned down the proposal, and would not stand. A veteran Mapai man with a rather cynical view of his party—not now a Knesset Member—says it is quite correct. "But they are out of touch up there at the top and they misjudged the situation as usual. They never even considered that a man who is a comparative outsider as far as they are concerned could have so much support inside the party, and simply didn't bother about Yitzhak." Afterwards they enlisted Meyer Weislag to persuade Katchalski. For Weislag the Professor is an echo of the Weizmann tradition. In any case Navon was the secretary, personal assistant and friend of a number of foreign, and Ben-Gurion, for many years, and the sworn enemy, not of Weizmann himself but of his policies in the last years of the British Mandate, and memories

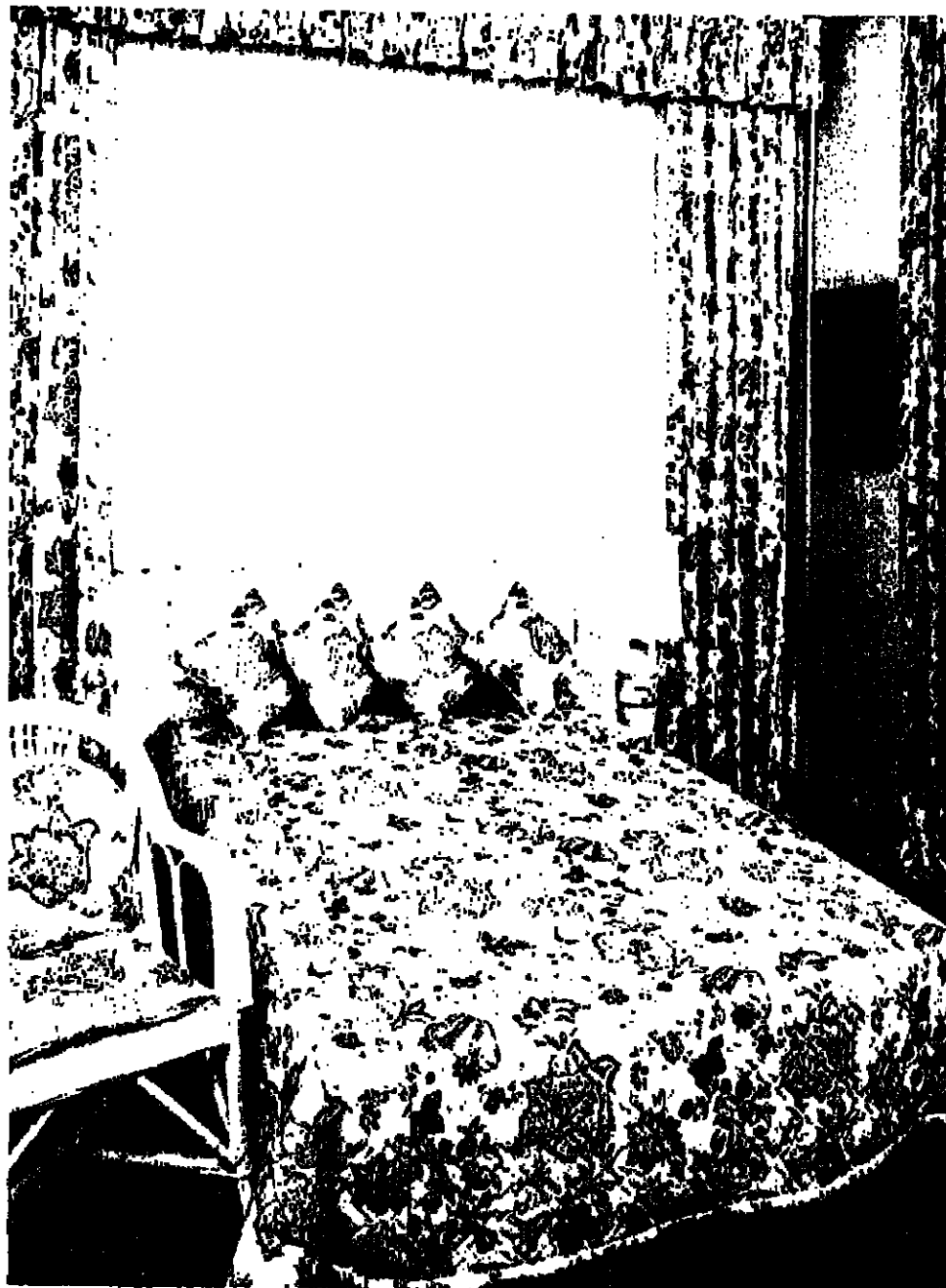
in this country are long, particularly in the matter of feuds. Foreign Minister Eban says that Katchalski's original refusal was not so seriously and that he remained a candidate throughout. It is perhaps credible that he did not wish his name mentioned until he had finally agreed. If somebody in the party had chosen to warn Mr. Navon that there might be another candidate we might have been saved what has turned into much bad feeling in wide circles. Again, Mr. Navon has heard complaints from friends that in his interview with the Weekly Newswire last Saturday morning he was wholly preoccupied with his wide support among the Sephardi and Oriental sections of the population, and that they were aggrieved at the way things had gone against him, to the exclusion of all other aspects of his candidacy. To this

(Continued on page 1)

(Continued on page 4)

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By DAVID KRIVINE  
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

THERE are several ways of dealing with inflation. Those that have the smallest effect. The least way is to slap taxes on the prices of popular consumption goods — but this pushes prices up — but not only, it is hoped. Finance Minister Sapir opted for this hard-line policy during a week of controversy and debate that brought the current fiscal year to a wordy conclusion.

At a stormy meeting of economic Ministers with Histadrut leaders in the Knesset building on Monday night, it was made clear to the public that if prices increase by one percent in the first half of the year, the workers will demand an emergency cost-of-living allowance in July. This is a departure from the agreed practice of granting the allowance once a year, in January.

Prices have already increased by that amount in the first two months of 1973. What Mr. Sapir proposed was to push up the index of the remaining two and a half months right away, through increasing certain taxes and reducing certain subsidies.

He still hopes to avoid the c.o.l. increase in July, but he may be doing more than just hope. He has taken monetary measures urged by the Treasury and the Bank of Israel since the turn of the year have created a credit gap that will make it difficult for employers to pay the allowance without imperilling the normal operation of their enterprises.

The weakness of credit squeezing in the past was that it did not apply to the Government; and, indeed, employees in the public sector have done even better than private workers in the latest wage negotiations. Mr. Sapir decided to close the circle by keeping his Budget balance at all costs. And this is the message to the Histadrut: we need more subsidies to keep the price of basic commodities from rising. We are not going to finance them by printing money. An increase on the expenditure must be matched by an equal increase in revenue. What do you want?

The question was posed at the round of tripartite consultations between employers, labour and government, in February. No answer was forthcoming. On Labour Minister Almog's proposal, a smaller actions committee was appointed, with three representatives of each side, to meet under Mr. Sapir. They met once — on March 15 — and the Minister made it clear during that session that a decision had to be taken about wages within the following month, before the end of the fiscal year.

There was no agreement. It was decided to bugle the Histadrut's protest. Histadrut Ben-Aharon, from that point on, prices must not rise more than a fixed amount this year, otherwise the workers could not abstain from making new wage demands. This

dilemma has been faced before. Employers can pay more wages if they are allowed to put up prices. But Mr. Sapir was more resolute now than ever before (and this in an election-year): he will not run a Budget deficit. He will not print money; he will not prime the inflationary spiral. The Treasury had a contingency plan ready in case no agreement was achieved. It has been hinted that Mr. Sapir chose the present moment to apply it because Ben-Aharon happened to be abroad. Yet it was known that the Budget had to be completed this week.

At the meeting of the Committee of Ten a fortnight ago, Mr. Sapir asked Mr. Mosevici, president of the Manufacturers Association, and Mr. Ben-Aharon to nominate one representative each for last-minute talks. Mosevici himself was closeted with the Minister on Monday at 6 p.m. At 7 o'clock, Mr. Sapir received Ben-Aharon's delegate Uriel Abramowitz, chairman of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department. At 8 o'clock the meeting — held in the Knesset building — began, and did not finish until 4:15 on Tuesday morning.

By then Mr. Sapir had already signed two orders, upping the tax on fuel and cigarettes. The Ministerial Economic Committee met on Tuesday morning, shortly after the termination of their all-night

## Fighting inflation the hard way



Some of the basic commodities on which prices went up this week.

(Jerusalem Sun)

deliberations with the Histadrut. They approved the Treasury's proposals over subsidies, and these were formally announced to the press at 4:30 on Tuesday afternoon.

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It must be said that the gap still remaining between the Government and the Histadrut after their exhaustive discussions had narrowed considerably. Mr. Sapir met the workers' demands half-way, by placing most of the fiscal burden on the moneyed classes, and on luxuries and inessentials. He took extra loans and taxes from banks and insurance companies to the sum of IL176m.; he increased taxes

on car fuel and cigarettes to the sum of IL90m.; he mobilized another IL275m. by higher vehicle taxes. And he increased subsidies by IL276m. over and above the Government's outlay in the year that is now expiring.

If he wanted to keep the price of the nine basic foodstuffs frozen, he should have added not IL276m., but IL426m. Argument concentrated on the IL150m. shortfall. It meant putting up the price of three commodities only — sugar, imported frozen meat and flour (though the price of the standard loaf remains unchanged). The Histadrut came round to accepting in the end that prices should increase by IL100m. (some say the figure was IL120m.). But on the last IL30m.-50m., Sapir did not yield.

Now that Ben-Aharon is back (he arrived on Wednesday evening), there are second thoughts in the Histadrut. Why were they not consulted about the hike in cigarette prices, for example? Mr. Sapir answered bluntly over the radio that when, after long negotiations, there is still a small remaining difference between the views of the Government and the trade unions, the Ministerial Economic Committee — which exercises the authority of the Cabinet — is entitled to cut the Gordian knot.

The Histadrut will presumably fall back on their long-standing threat to seek redress through a c.o.l. allowance in July. If the workers demand it, two parties will have to give the answer — the private employers and the State. Private employers have enjoyed a slight relief this week in two respects — the six per cent employers' loan was reduced by one per cent, and IL120m. was allocated to improve the export incentive. But interest rates have been rising — to a marginal rate of 22-23 per cent — and the country's industrialists will not be able to pay a new allowance in July unless the pressure on credit is eased.

The Government also needs credit. The formula that Mr. Sapir has adopted prevents him from paying an allowance in July unless he is supplied with the revenue to finance it. Slamming more income tax on the rich, as the unions urge, is not a likely option: as it is, the Knesset is voting a Bill to reduce marginal rates, which are at present considered almost confiscatory. Cutting Government expenditure is not practical either. Mr. Gvati, the Agriculture Minister, is already heading a committee to trim the Budget by IL200m. To lay still fewer telephone lines or build still fewer roads will only worsen congestion further.

The Histadrut digs in its heels for the allowance in July, the nation may have to decide whether it wants a renewal of the inflationary spiral — or the beginning of an economic recession. The fevered arguments that reverberated through the Knesset on Monday night (while all around citizens slept soundly) are not terminated yet.

## How the public feels the pinch

By AARON SEITNER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HALKA Nisim, like her husband, lived in Kurdistan and came to Israel in 1950. The Nisims have four children ranging in age from five to 12½. Both Mr. Nisim, a warehouse clerk, and Mrs. Nisim, a domestic cleaning help, work in Jerusalem every day from their home in the near-village of Ma'oz Zion.

"I'm not trained in economics," Nisim told me on Wednesday, "but I think we should put a new head on Mr. Sapir's shoulders." She was laughing very seriously indeed

as she gave me her own down-to-earth reaction to this week's announcement of further price increases in some basic food items.

"Both my husband and I leave the village early in the morning, and come home quite late. We both work hard — I do two or three jobs a day. We can hardly manage to make ends meet..."

One way to make ends meet is to shop with care, and the Nisims concentrate all their buying — except for milk and eggs — in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market.

"I spend between IL30 and IL35 (Continued on page 8)



Jerusalem housewives queue up at supermarket to purchase goods at the old prices.

(Rubinger)

150



## How the public feels the pinch

(Continued from page 7)  
a week on meat alone — not including poultry or fish," says Malka. "And we use two trays (60) of eggs a week. I save about IL1.50 on the eggs because we get them from a farmer we know."

Has she tried cutting down on meat and substituting other foods? "Just you try it!" Malka replies. "I can fool my husband and myself, but not the kids. How can I explain to them the problems of inflation when they tell me they're hungry and didn't get enough to eat?"

She continues: "We were really lucky on day about two weeks ago, when we went to buy rice. Like all Sephardim, we use lots of rice, and I buy it by the sack — 50 kilos — rather than by the bag from the grocer's shelf. Well, despite the shortage, my dealer on Rehov Agrippas let me have a sack. But it cost me IL70, not IL47 like the one before. But what could I do?"

The Nissims also buy sugar by the sack, and Malka says she is afraid to think what the next sack is going to cost. Have skyrocketing food prices meant cutbacks in clothing purchases? Malka laughs and points to her left shoe, torn from a point just below the toe to the heel.

"My children's shoes were so worn that I recently had to buy new ones for them. Those four pairs cost us IL150. Do you think we can afford to buy shoes for my husband and me?"

## Precocious fruit

**TORA\***  
AND FLORA

THE first apricots of the season are on the market. The apricot is not mentioned in the Bible, unless one accepts the unlikely suggestion that the *tapuah* mentioned almost exclusively in the Song of Songs (it is referred to only once elsewhere), is not the apple, but the apricot.

In Israel, we have adopted the Arabic name for the fruit — *miswak*. Its English name is derived from the Latin "prae-cox," which is, of course, the word from which the word "precocious" is derived, and it owes this to the fact — which its display on the fruit stands confirms — that it is the first fruit of the season to ripen.

Usually the New Year for Trees, Tu-B'Shvat, is hailed and celebrated by the almond tree covering its litherbare branches with its entrancingly beautiful pink or white blossoms. The calendar has been put somewhat out of joint this year by the fact that it is a leap year, with two Adars, and the blossoms this year did not appear until about the middle of Adar I. The almond blossoms even before the apricot.

Nevertheless, there is no contradiction between the two and each can lay solid claim to the title of "the precocious fruit." It is a case of the hare and the tortoise in the world of flora. The almond gets off to a fine and early start and conceitedly flaunts its lovely dress while the apricot is still undressed. But if the apricot gets off to a late start, the almond lags behind badly in the race and finishes off a very very poor second. L.I. RABINOWITZ

"RIDICULOUS! Absolutely ridiculous!" That's what Susan Lowenthal keeps saying about the continuous escalation of food prices.

Mrs. Lowenthal, a college graduate and highly articulate, immigrated from the U.S. three-and-a-half years ago and lives with her husband and three young daughters in a top-floor flat in Jerusalem's Ramot Eshkol. Her husband, an attorney by profession, works as a publications coordinator for the Hebrew University's law faculty, and Susan does free-lance typing at home to help meet expenses.

The cost of living has gone up so much for her that Susan says "I'm ready to leave everything the way you see it now and return to Chicago tomorrow morning — if only my husband would agree. I've reached the point where I just

can't see how we can go on living here on such a salary." Mrs. Lowenthal says neither she nor her husband are spendthrifts. As a matter of fact, budgeting has been part and parcel of their life since they were married 16 years ago.

"But what's been happening in Israel in the past two years is altogether different," she says. "We used to have meat dinners five to seven days a week. Now we eat meat only twice a week. So I try to substitute by serving pancakes as a main dish, or a cheese, egg or cereal dish. But when you get used to eating a certain diet for years it's hard to change, and believe me, it's not pleasant to hear your children say, 'Mom, we're still hungry' after they've finished dinner."

Mrs. Lowenthal opened her pantry door.

"There are thousands of people in this country much worse off than we are but I still want to make a point. When we first came to Israel this closet was always well stocked because we were still exempt from income tax. But now I am sorry — and even a little ashamed — to say we have embarked on a self-imposed snack rationing programme in this house. Yes, believe it or not, it is now one cookie and not a handful, as it used to be. The prices are just too high."

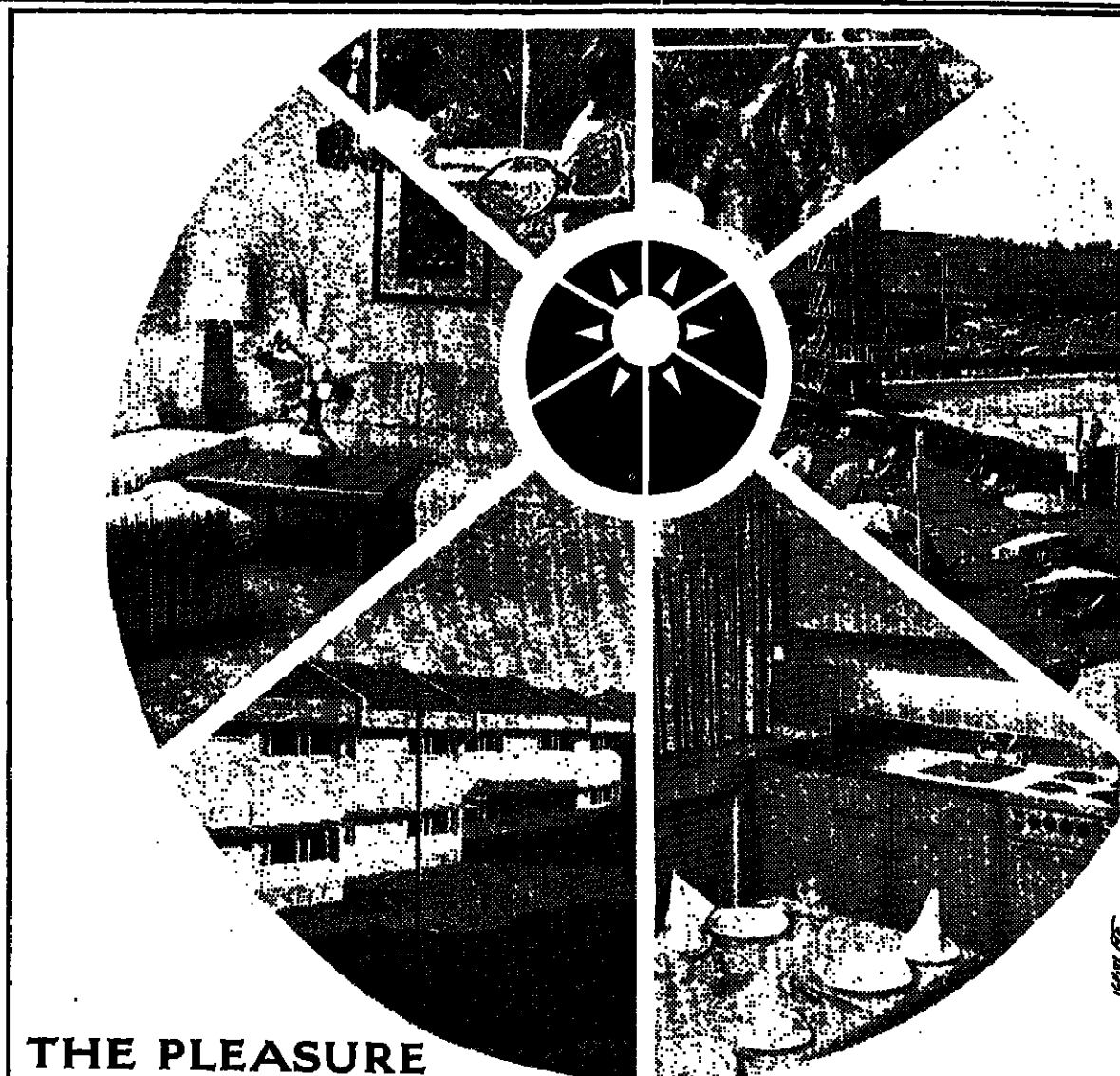
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YEHOSHUA Zadok wonders if he made the right move. A house painter since he graduated from secondary school, Yehoshua recently joined up with his best friend to open a small self-service food market on the edge of a low-income neighbourhood in Jerusalem.

"Most of our customers complain to us about the high prices, as if we're responsible for them," he said. "This morning, all our sugar

was sold by nine o'clock and people keep asking for the 'old price' every other item."

How did he think people were managing? "Well," replied Yehoshua, "I really believe they are just as less — yes, that's right, they're learning to eat smaller quantities. I know, because I remember when they bought before and see what they buy now. A woman who used to buy a kilo of tomatoes at a time now buys a quarter of a kilo — and she doesn't seem to be buying any other article to make up for the difference. Yes, I think everybody — including myself — is learning to eat less."

An elderly gentleman who was in an aisle nearby and overheard our conversation chimed in. "I'm a pensioner and have a family to support. Yet I feel a pinch just as much as the mother and father. But what can you do? This is the Government we live under and it's our own fault, in the sense it was we, the people, who voted them into power."



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## Tadiran goes civilian

By MACABEE DEAN

TADRAN, Israel Electronic Industries Ltd., has been gradually switching its emphasis from military to civilian goods. The company needs a few years to complete the transition, but the figure has now dropped to 30 per cent, although the firm's output continues to increase. The company's estimated turnover for 1978, according to Mr. Caspi, the managing director, is IL320m., of which 10 per cent will be exported. This is an impressive figure, considering that in 1961, when the company was formed by the merger of two small companies (Ran, a military plant making electronic equipment, and Tadir, a Koor factory producing quartz components for radio communications), the total turnover was IL10m.

In the past few years, Tadiran has grown at a steady rate of 20 per cent a year, and the turnover in 1972 was IL285m., while in 1977 it was IL557m. The company earned IL15.5m. in 1977, and dividends amounted to IL2m.

The Defence Ministry has sold 30 per cent holding in two tranches to an international U.S. company, General Telephone Electronics (GTE), which has acquired rights with Tadiran. As for the preferred shares,

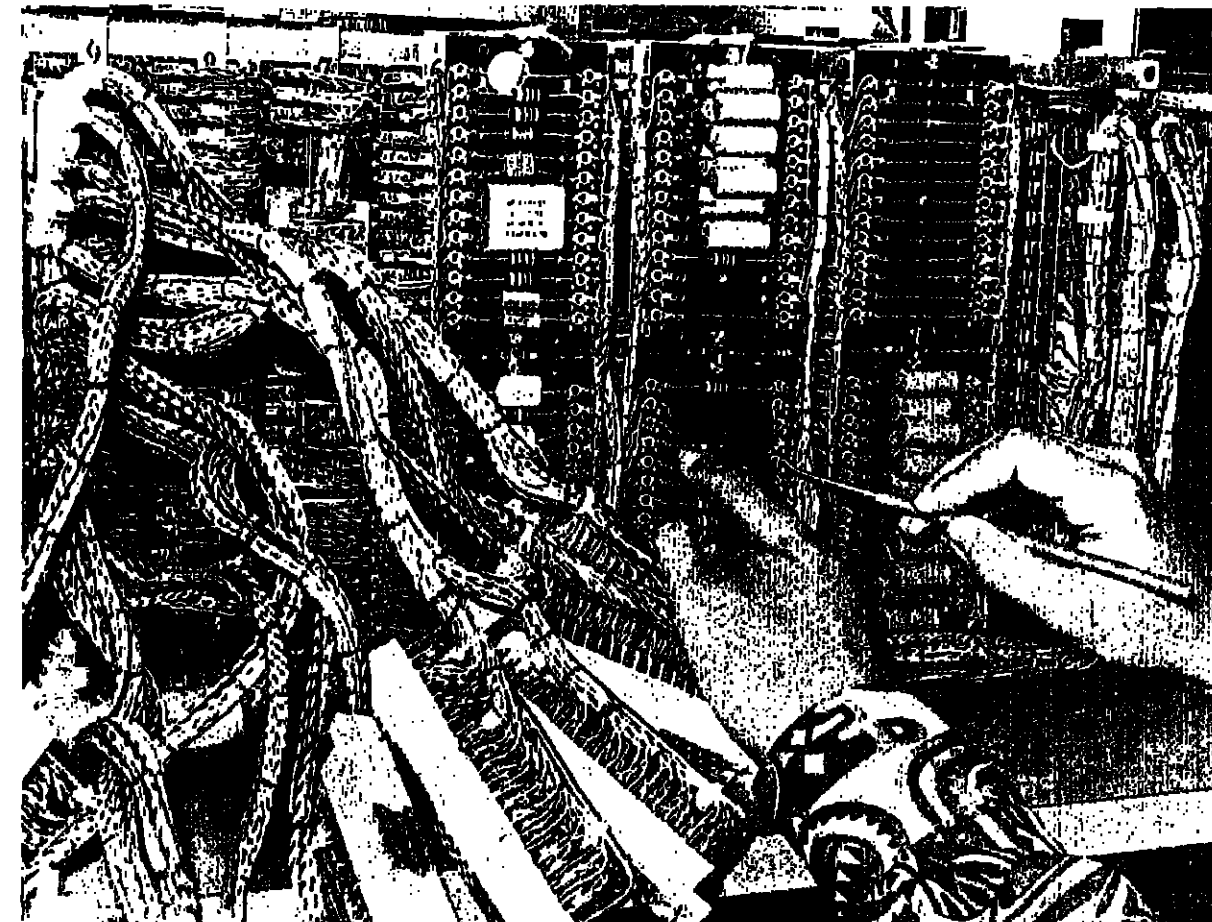
which are non-voting but pay dividends, GTE holds 60 per cent, Koor, 30 per cent, the employees about 7 per cent. The remaining 3 per cent are in various hands.

Tadiran now has five separate centres. At the new IL20m., 15,000 sq. km. plant in Holon, they are concentrating on electronic items, especially for military use, both locally and abroad. These account for 46 per cent of the firm's total turnover. In Petah Tikva, the emphasis is on telecommunications, an expanding branch which already accounts for 24 per cent of the turnover.

The remaining 30 per cent is divided between the batteries and other power sources produced at Ekron and the light bulbs manufactured in Herzliya and Jerusalem.

Mr. Caspi makes the point that all the plants are based on "worker interest and participation." Not only are environmental conditions — lighting, heating, air conditioning — the best that can be provided, but production projects are so arranged that every worker is able to follow the production of an item, as far as possible, from its earliest to its final stages.

Thus the workers do not feel that they are "obscure screws in a gigantic machine," but part of the machine itself. And they see



Checking circuitry on a switchboard. Military communications equipment was the basis of Tadiran's international reputation.

their future in the growth and development of the plant.

Even though Tadiran is moving out of the military field, it is here that it has gained its reputation, providing electronic communications equipment from squad up to division level. Other countries, of course, are producing similar equipment; but circumstances have given Israel the advantage of being able to test its products

in the field and to introduce modifications based not on theory, but on actual battle experience.

"The feedback from combat experience has proved of the utmost value in designing equipment," says Mr. Caspi, noting that Tadiran — which means Israel — probably leads in some items. As an example, he cites the "radio manpack" which a man carries on his shoulders and which enables

him to contact — and direct — aircraft flying overhead.

In some fields, he says, Israel equals or even exceeds the output of the U.S. As a result, Tadiran has signed contracts to set up jointly-owned plants in no less than five foreign countries. It will supply not only the know-how, but the tools needed to make the tools which actually make the equipment.

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Peas, runner beans, beans, corn on the cob, corn kernels, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, hamia, spinach, dwarf carrots, diced carrots, carrots and peas, mixed vegetables, squash, celery, peppers and chips.



**PAGE ELEVEN**



# Hebrew University of Jerusalem Board of Governors Convenes Next Week for 35th Annual Meeting

Convening in Israel's 25th anniversary year, the members of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will hold their 35th annual meeting in the capital next week, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sam Kothberg. Present for the week-long deliberations, which include a heavy schedule of committee meetings and plenary sessions, will be some 90 Governors from abroad, including large delegations from the U.S.A., Canada, and England, and others from South Africa, Brazil, the Argentine, Belgium, Australia, Mexico, Venezuela, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Italy and Uruguay. They will be joined by a substantial number of Governors resident in Israel and a number of guest participants.

The opening session, which will take place on Tuesday evening April 3, 1973, will be attended by President Shazar, members of the Supreme Court, the Knesset and the Diplomatic Corps, and will be addressed by Deputy Premier and Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Yigal Alon. It will also include reports by Mr. Kothberg, the President, Mr. Avraham Harman, the Rector, Prof. Michael Rabin. During the week, Board members will hear addresses by Premier Golda Meir, and Ministers Pinhas Sapir and Abba Eban.

While the main pre-occupation of the Governors will be the University's financial problems, which are expected to be particularly serious this year, the Board will also devote considerable time to discussion of academic and student affairs and other subjects. The number of ceremonies, honouring the University's Friends and donors, due to be held from March 26 to April 11, bears eloquent testimony to the generosity of the aid the University receives from its worldwide family of Friends, which has supported it so loyally in the past and which continues today in the recognition that the Hebrew University of Jerusalem remains pre-eminently the University of the entire Jewish people.

## Golda Meir to Receive Kaplun Prize

Premier Golda Meir will be one of the five recipients of the Morris J. Kaplun Prizes at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem at a ceremony marking the annual award distribution to be held this year on April 8.

The Kaplun Prizes, each worth \$5,000, and made available by a generous donation from the Morris and Betty Kaplun Foundation, are for scholars who have made exceptional contributions to advancing knowledge in the fields of science, the humanities and the social sciences, and for those who have worked to promote peace, the welfare of Israel, or the welfare of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.

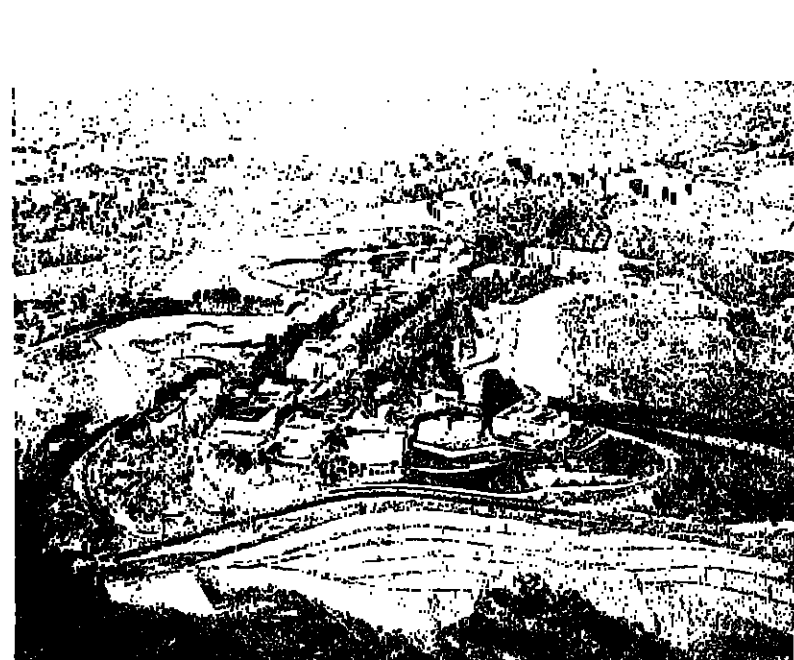
Mrs. Meir was cited for her contributions to the advancement of peace and the welfare of the State of Israel and the Jewish people; Prof. Aharon Barak, the Dr. Augusto Levi Associate Professor of Commercial Law at the University's Law Faculty, for his work in the field of legal studies; Prof. Zvi Lipkin, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, for his contribution to research and the advancement of knowledge in physics; Prof. Albert Neuburger, of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, University of London, England (a Deputy Chairman of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors), for his services to the advancement of chemical pathology; and Prof. Harry A. Wolfson, of Harvard University, U.S., for his work in Jewish scholarship.

The late Morris Kaplun was a veteran supporter of the Hebrew University, donating among other gifts, the Dr. Saul Kaplun Building for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics in memory of his son, an outstanding young scientist, who died in 1964. Mr. Kaplun also endowed the annual Saul Kaplun Memorial Lectures in his son's name.

Prime Minister Golda Meir

## Berman National Medical Library Building

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Berman of Allentown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., will participate on April 3 in the laying of the cornerstone of the new



Mount Scopus Campus

## Else Lohstein, of Rio, Honorary Fellow

Meeting in Jerusalem on February 12, 1973, the Permanent Committee of the University's Executive Council resolved to confer an Honorary Fellowship of the Hebrew University on Mrs. Else Lohstein. The ceremony marking the award, among the most prestigious the University can confer, will be held on April 4, in the presence of members of the Board and Friends.

Mrs. Else Lohstein and her late husband, Dr. August Lohstein, originated from Germany and, in consequence of the Holocaust, rebuilt their lives in Rio de Janeiro. Both played a meaningful role in the Jewish life of Rio, helping to strengthen community institutions and dedicating themselves to the welfare of the State of Israel. Since her husband's demise, Mrs. Lohstein has maintained this tradition, in recent years also interesting herself in the work of the Brazilian Friends of the Hebrew University.

## Leon J. and Alyce K. Ell Chair in Environmental Studies

On April 4, the University will establish the Leon J. and Alyce K. Ell Chair in Environmental Studies, thereby maintaining and furthering an unbroken tradition of pioneering new fields of research and teaching designed to improve the quality of life in the State of Israel and advance human welfare.

The University has already contributed considerable expertise in helping solve some of the many

problems in these areas, but much still remains to be done: in developing urban and rural planning, in the correct exploitation of natural resources, the proper siting of new industries, the creation of new, pollution-free sources of energy, and others. The endowment of this Chair, so generously made available by Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ell, will permit the expansion of teaching and research in those studies which are so important in ensuring the heritage that we leave to future generations.

The incumbent of the new Chair will be Prof. David Amiran, Professor of Geography, who has already made a number of distinguished contributions to those studies on which the new Chair concentrates.

Mr. and Mrs. Ell, who come from Miami, have a long record of communal service and concern for community welfare both in this country and the U.S. An attorney by profession, Mr. Ell has also authored a book, "Events That Shaped History," and contributed to the local U.S. press. For the past few years he has been active in the work of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

Presently housed in overcrowded premises, the Medical Library is hard put to fulfil the needs of the University's expanding student body and research establishment centred at Ein Karem and, at the same time, to serve other institutions in Israel. In recognition of the priority assigned to such a facility, the Israel Government approved the construction of a new building for the library, despite a moratorium on other public building projects.

## Memorial Meeting for Alberto Casali

Members of the Board of Governors, together with the University's faculty and Friends will meet on April 4, for a memorial meeting at which President Avraham Harman and Prof. Gabriel Stein will pay tribute to the late Alberto Casali, of Italy, founder of the Casali Institute of Applied Chemistry at the University's School of Applied Science and Technology.

A prominent Italian industrial and public figure, Mr. Casali held deep belief in the importance of applied scientific research. With as his guideline, he and his wife, Kathleen, who is a member of the Board of Governors, some years ago set up a Fellowship Foundation awarding postgraduate research scholarships for Israeli students spending in applied chemistry at the institutions of higher learning.

The Casali Institute of Applied Chemistry began operating at the start of the 1970-71 academic year under the direction of the late Zvi Jolles, who was succeeded by Prof. Gabriel Stein. Speaking at the inauguration of the Institute in 1970, Prof. Stein surveyed the recent development of many new Israeli industries based on applied science, welcomed the establishment of the Institute and its projected programme as an important contribution to national growth. He stated that the University already has a very creditable record of work in the field of applied chemistry and the new Institute would further the University's commitment to this field.

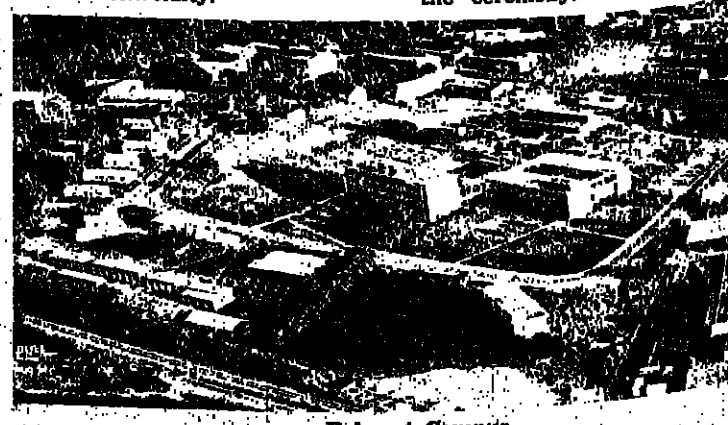
Premises for the Casali Institute are now under construction at Givat Ram campus.

## Casa Argentina on Mount Scopus

Marking yet another milestone in the Hebrew University's renaissance, Mount Scopus, its first island campus from which the exodus war severed it from 1948 to 1967, will be the dedication of Casa Argentina, due to take place on day, April 6.

The dormitory, one of several residences already constructed on site as the initial base for a residential complex for students and the larger community of Givat Ram, was named in honour of Argentina as a tribute to that country and its Jewish community, as a symbol of the growing friendship between the Argentine people and the citizens of Israel.

Casa Argentina is expected to become a centre for fostering academic change programmes between the countries and serving as a home for Argentinian students studying in Jerusalem at this University. In recent years, there has been steady growth in the number of student enrolments from South America, along with an increasing exchange programmes in science and research areas. Many Argentinian students subsequently assume leadership roles in Jewish communal projects and in the cultural life of the State of Israel, will represent his country at the ceremony.



Rehovot Campus



Mr. S. Rothberg



Mr. A. Harman



Prof. M. Rabin



Prof. E.D. Bergmann



Mr. B. Cherick



Prof. A. Keynan

## Myrtle Franklin Wing at School of Nutritional and Domestic Sciences

Established with the generous aid of the Women's Group of the British Friends of the University

Members of the Women's Group of the British Friends of the University, led by their Chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Franklin, visited the Rehovot campus of the Faculty of Agriculture on Thursday, March 29, to dedicate the Myrtle Franklin Wing of the School of Nutritional and Domestic Sciences.

Set up only 3 years ago, the wing was a completely new addition to the University and, in this field, where academic progress has more than proved itself, graduates, though still few in number, are now at the forefront (only one class has so completed the three year Bachelor's degree course) are now at the forefront of the hotel trade, food and confectionery homes, and a growing network of vocational and junior high schools, and as dietitians in hospitals.

The Women's Group, one of the most active in the British Friends organization, has branches in London, Birmingham and Cardiff. It has already funded Golda Cohen House and Susan Karminski House, student hostels in Kiryat Hayovel and Mount Scopus, respectively, the former named in memory of Mrs. Franklin's co-chairman, the late wife of Mr. John Cohen, a member of the Board of Governors.

Mrs. Myrtle Franklin is a member of the Sebag-Montefiore family and a well-known social worker. She is a member of the Education Committee of the Greater London Council and Governor of several London schools.

## Dedication of Dworsky Dormitory

Friends of the Hebrew University established after the reunification of the University with its Mount Scopus home in 1967, she has recruited many active supporters for the University who have been encouraged and excited by her own vision of its role in serving the State of Israel and mankind through teaching and research programmes in all fields of academic and scientific endeavour.

The Builders of Scopus have lent invaluable support to the University in several crucial areas, providing scholarship aid to talented young people unable to afford the costs of higher education and special assistance to disadvantaged students preparing to enter the University, and sponsoring exchange programmes for American students wishing to study at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Mrs. Dworsky's work has won her a place of honour among the ranks of those committed to support of the University's far-reaching goals and efforts at distinction.

## Goldman Centre for Graduate Studies in Agriculture

At Mrs. Julius Goldman, of the Rehovot campus of the Faculty of Agriculture at a ceremony held on April 9 naming the Goldman Centre for Graduate Studies in Agriculture.

As the field with which science and agriculture is developing in Israel, the demands made on the sector of the economy are ever more advanced research and research of this standard. The Faculty of Agriculture is highly demanding in terms of staff and facilities. It is to aid in such pre-requisites, Mrs. Goldman has set up an endowment for the Centre's

Mrs. Goldman was rescued at the age of 12 from the Warsaw ghetto, shares her husband's communal interests to the full. They have two children, Daniel, 25, a law student, and Gail, 21, an art student.

## Segals Building for Institute of Jewish Studies

The Institute of Jewish Studies, one of the first to be established at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, will soon move into a new home on the Mount Scopus campus. The cornerstone for a building to be named in honour of Henrietta and Idel Meier Segals, of Canada, will be laid on April 1, 1973, in the presence of members of the Segals family and Board members.

The Institute of Jewish Studies opened on Mount Scopus on December 22, 1972, three months before the University was formally dedicated. It has since built a reputation as the world's leading centre for scientific Jewish studies, attracting internationally renowned scholars, training successive generations of teachers and researchers who today staff this and other universities in Israel and abroad, and contributing immeasurably to the renaissance of Jewish culture in Israel as it was foreseen by such University founding fathers as Ahad Ha'am and Chaim Weizmann.

Meier and Henrietta Segals have long been identified with the cause of Jewish learning on an academic level. Elected an Honorary Fellow of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1969, Mr. Segals is active in the University's Canadian Friends Association and a dedicated supporter of all causes furthering higher education in Israel.

## Joseph Taylor Science Building

On April 10 a science building made possible through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Taylor of London, formerly of Hull, will be dedicated, affording much needed classroom and laboratory space to the expanding science complex on the Givat Ram campus of the University.

This campus, destined to become the science centre of the University for advanced level training and research, serving Israel's technological advancement as well as pure science, has, through Mr. Taylor's gift, taken yet another important step forward towards attaining its ultimate goal.

Joseph Taylor, a generous supporter of the University for many years, has previously donated the Deborah Taylor Memorial Building housing the electronic computer, thus aiding the University in its advance into the computer era, another crucial step in the progress of science at this institution.

## Kolatacz Research Foundation for Leukaemia and Cancer

On Sunday, April 1, at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, the dedication will take place of a Research Foundation for Leukaemia and Cancer, in memory of Eliezer and Chava Kolatacz of Montreal, Canada, who lost their lives in the Swissair disaster on February 21, 1970, when the plane in which they were travelling exploded in mid-air as a result of Arab terrorist sabotage.

A few months prior to their tragic deaths, leukaemia took from them their only son, David. As a memorial to him, they willed all their worldly possessions for the establishment of a foundation aiding research into this dread disease and other aspects of cancer. Furthering the vital investigations of the Department of Experimental Medicine and Cancer Research, headed by Prof. Jack Gross, which have gained an international reputation for their wide-ranging scope and the scientific calibre of those who lead them, the Foundation will allow the top level researchers of this Hebrew University Department to join more fully in the world-wide effort being made by medical scientists to fight what has become one of mankind's most feared scourges. Present at the ceremony will be members of the Kolatacz family.

## Allan Bronfman Family Reception Centre on Mount Scopus

Distinguished guests and the tens of thousands of tourists who visit the University each year will, in future, leave for tours of the Mount Scopus campus from the Allan Bronfman Family Reception Centre, which is now beginning to rise there within the framework of the campus redevelopment programme. The cornerstone for the building, established by Messrs. Edward and Peter Bronfman, in honour of their father's 75th birthday, will be laid on Sunday, April 1, with the participation of members of the Bronfman family, led by Allan Bronfman, a Deputy Chairman of the University's Board of Governors, and the founder and long-time President of its Canadian Friends Association.

Allan Bronfman is a veteran leader of the Canadian Jewish community, and an elder statesman of the University who has, for decades, given to both his vigorous support and wise counsel. His attachment to the University dates back to pre-State days, and its severance from Mount Scopus was mourned by him along with all members of the University family, though he addressed himself with energy and deep commitment to the building of the Givat Ram campus which rose in its stead in the 1960s. It is particularly appropriate that this Reception Centre be named in his honour on the campus to the rebuilding of which he has, since 1967, so wholeheartedly dedicated himself, leading the Canadian Friends to undertake the same measure of enthusiastic and generous aid as they gave to the University in the long years of exile prior to Jerusalem's reunification. His sons, Edward and Peter, continue his record of communal service, and Edward today serves as a member of the Board of Governors.



Mr. A. Bronfman

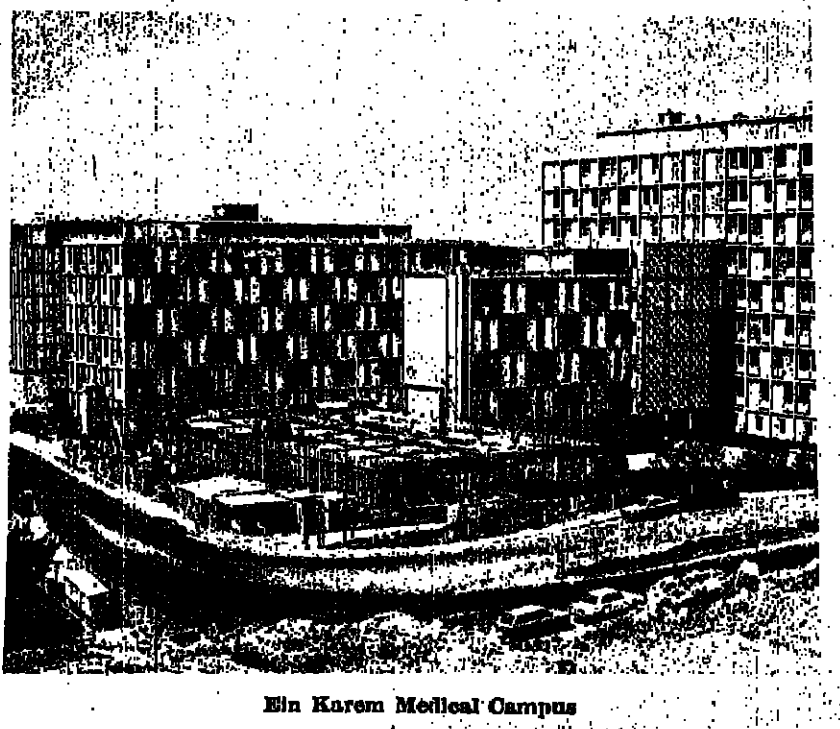
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On Sunday, April 8, Professor Emeritus Nico Gunzburg, of Belgium, will be honoured by the dedication of a Criminology Laboratory presented by his friends and admirers in the Belgian Friends of the University and in the wider Belgian community, to mark the occasion of his 90th birthday. The new facility will play an important role in the work of the Faculty of Law in its premises on the Mount Scopus campus. Prof. Gunzburg, a distinguished professor of law in Belgium throughout his professional life, served his country in missions overseas for many years: in London, during World War I; in Rio de Janeiro, in World War II; and in Washington and New York on subsequent occasions. As a representative of Belgium and UNESCO, he taught on the law faculties of two universities in Indonesia, lending his expertise to these

developing institutions. While in London during World War I, he became involved in Zionist causes in association with such important leaders as Chaim Weizmann, Nahum Sokolow, Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, Lord Samuel and Lord Balfour. In 1923, he represented Chaim Weizmann at a ceremony in Belgium marking the opening of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, continuing his support of the University thereafter as one of the founders of the Belgian Friends organization.

Prof. Gunzburg has served the interests of the Jewish people in his own country and abroad throughout his life, as a leader of numerous community groups in Belgium and as co-founder of the World Jewish Congress. It is a fitting tribute to his efforts that the Belgian Friends and the University should join his wide circle of admirers in honouring him on this occasion.



Ein Karem Medical Campus

150



# THE PERFECT MARRIAGE

By Ephraim Kishon

LIKE at every social occasion with intellectual content, our wives had flocked to one corner of the living-room to make up a closed ethnic group, leaving us men to ourselves for the evening. Our conversation drifted from the astonishing height of our son Rami to President Kachalski, from there to the coming elections and other income-tax reliefs, to Golda and "The Last Tango." There it lingered for a while, due both to the nature of the subject and to the fact that our average age is the same as that of Marlon Brando, superstar.

"The middle-aged male can't dance," observed Glick the engineer, "because of his lousy marriage."

A quick referendum among the male gathering resulted in the following statistics: 85 per cent of all marriages are fairly terrible, 11 — intolerable but fine, three — oh well, and one — dunno.

Could it be, we asked ourselves, that we men are to blame for those wretched figures? Opinions were divided. Somebody mentioned that his downstairs neighbour, an interior decorator, had been living a happy married life for the past 32 years. With five women, one at a time.

"That's the easy way," said Joseph K. "Divorce her and take a new one. Me and Clarice have been married for over 20 years in perfect harmony."

We stared at him: a handsome fellow, well dressed, greying at the temples.

It's not as if Clarice were God's own gift or anything. K. went on, "or as if our kids made less of a racket. It's just that we've discovered the real reason why marriages go bust."

"Why?" we all asked, agog. "Why, Joseph?"

"The petty frictions, gentlemen, the daily frictions that turn the life of two people shut up together into a hell, however tight the emotional bond and all that."

"For instance, when I want to go to bed at night, my wife wants to read, and when I get up all chipper in the morning she's sleepy. I like to breakfast with the paper, and she with her talk. I'm a glutton for radishes and she hates noise. I'm fond of walking and small-talking, and she prefers classical music. When I'm expecting an urgent call from New York, she chatters on the phone to Navah about the daily-help turnover. I can't stand mirrors all over the place while she..."

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"NEVER mind," we interrupted. "you're talking to experienced husbands. What's the solution, man?"

"Intellectual goodwill. Getting rid of the minor snags of married life in a spirit of kindness and tolerance. Take that time when Clarice wanted to look at 'Tarzan of the Apes,' and I at the cutie on Jordan TV. We nearly came to blows over that, and then all at once we started laughing at ourselves. 'As a matter of fact,' we said, 'why write Hic and Hic only on the towels?' Next day I went and bought her a second TV set, and that was the end of squabbles about which programme to watch."

"That all?"

"That was just the beginning," Joseph K. explained. "Gradually we started applying the dual principle to all other aspects of our life together. I buy two copies of every paper, we have two transistors at home, two cameras, two children. I also bought Clarice a secondhand car to promote her independent mobility, and next we closed in the balcony and turned it into a separate bedroom for myself..."

"Aha!" we shouted in unison, "Aha!"

"Aha nothing," countered K. "On the contrary. We achieved a new peak in our relationship with the addition of another phase which removed the last potential cause..."

"Listen," we objected bitterly, "those things cost money!"

"Is any sacrifice too great for a happy marriage?" asked K. dramatically. "One can surmount the financial problem with a little bit of goodwill. Like when we bought the studio on the third floor, we just took a loan from the bank..."

"What studio?"

"Mine. The closed balcony helped a lot, I admit, but there still remained some points of friction, like use of the bathroom, say, or joint wardrobes, or talking to each other. Then Clarice heard about a small studio being vacated upstairs, and after a week I moved in with all my personal belongings. It boosted our relationship tremendously. In the morning we didn't have to watch one another's bored faces over the kitchen table, radishes were free, mail separate..."

"How?"

**Maiden name**

"Clarice resumed the use of her maiden name. That was really one of the happiest periods of our married life. Yet there's always room for improvement. There still remained the possibility that coming down from the studio I might meet her face to face on the stairs at a moment when neither of us was psychologically prepared for such an encounter. Or the sound of Clarice screaming at the kids might reach my ears. So we decided I'd move to the other end of town..."

"And didn't that interfere with relations between you?"

"You mean...?"

"Quite."

"At hotels. But we also met at the movies sometimes, or in the street, and wave at each other in the most friendly way. And what really counts: there's no more tension between us at all. We've passed that stage."

"In the end, there remained only one source of possible contention: the kids. They might upset the now harmony between us. So when I moved to Jerusalem I took my son with me, and the little girl stayed with Clarice, and let me tell you, my friends, it works famously!"

"And your wife's satisfied as well?"

"She's delighted. The last postcard I got from her in the summer was extremely cordial. We're both proud of having come up with a practical remedy for the pressures of day-to-day living, and all through sheer intellectual will-power."

"Therefore, gentlemen, before you start toying with the idea of divorce, running away from

home and other fashionable solutions, you ought to make a joint effort to remove the small obstacles from your common path and find true marital happiness like me."

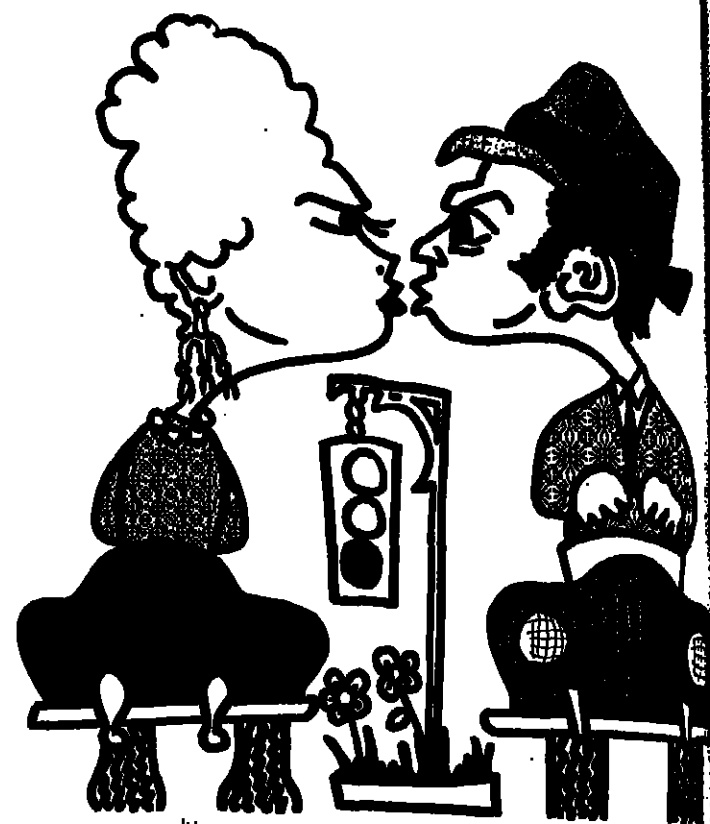
Joseph K. settled back in his chair and received our envious looks with a complacent air.

"Your case is the exception," Glick observed, slightly frustrated. "I still maintain that marriage is a lousy institution."

Stubborn ass.

Translated by Miriam Arad.

By arrangement with 'Ma'ariv.'

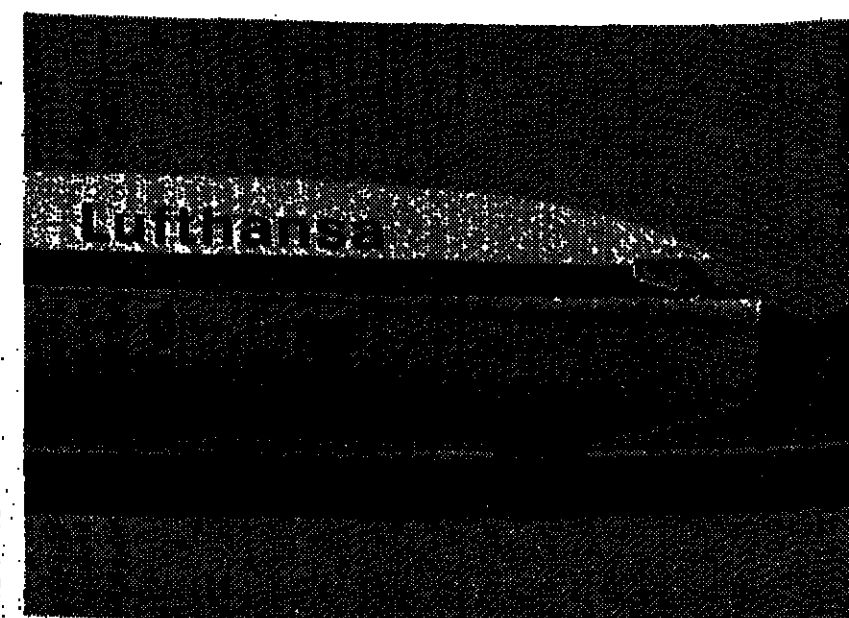


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**KOSHER FOR PESAH**

**IT'S WUNDERBAR — IT'S IZHAR**

150





# JERUSALEM

By Haim Hazaz

JERUSALEM was put together from the whole wide world; it is like a matrix of all the seventy nations and all the seventy tongues. Many are the communities and sub-communities in it, each one distinct unto itself, with the custom of its place of origin, according to the kingdom or country it came from.

Septimius, imposing, prideful at having preceded all Jewry in tribulations and martyrdom, wearied of wrath and consolation, and now nothing but to exhaust his ancestors' estates, beyond all urges.

Kurds, the simple folk of Jewry, broad-built like stone mortars, beards like date clusters, the Aramaic speech like copper peas in their mouths, seeming as though men of Ezra's time who came up from the bondage of Exile to build God's House in Jerusalem.

Moderate, conservative Persians, almond-eyed and with eyebrows tangling together, turning their faces hither and yon, pacing like canors to the synagogue.

Bolsharans, well-fleshed and broad-seated, limbs languorously lagging and nothing in the world but the lighter Commandments, fat meat, and human gratification.

Excitable, quarrelsome Urfallim from Anatolian Urfa; Moroccan masters of spells and magic.

But the pick of all are the Yemenites, well-defined and excellently distinguished, so that never will you confuse them with any of the other clans of Jewry. Lively and clever they are, salted and peppered and spiced. They are all sinew and bone, with no meat to them, as though they had eliminated the non-essential and maintained the essence alone, their faces those of people in a drought year, their members meagre and their stature slight, not with head in one place and body in another but head and body in the same place, chest and Adam's apple together, with no more than a trifle from the beginning to the end of them, a distance of nothing at all.

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Of the aura of affliction, Jerusalem absorbed more than all the Land of Israel, and it was distilled there and blended with destruction immemorial and olivine grief. Jerusalem the Mourner, more wrack than living community, ever rebuilt but never filled, her crooked alleys bared to that sky of primordial generations and exposed to those hills and mountains preserved in their ruin for two thousand years, and each wall and fence in her seeming to bear traces of ancient siege and breach, and every street pavement and every courtyard flag-

ging like a lane to the Wall. Desolate were the days, weeping and weary, abandoned to the sun and the heat, blanched like the desert, each day like Domesday. Lowering was the dusk from the Sunset Service on, that hour of confusion of lights and colours, hearts, a chill wind blowing from the back of the world filling hearts with loneliness and bereavement. As though the essence of the city were that it was created as the destruction of the Temple, as though its very being was in the Exile of the Divine Presence, a stood obscure and equivocal, mottled with tints and hues, and though woven of the whole world and its multitude, and hovering in the air like Celestial Jerusalem, it even worse were the nights. The hour when the city was steeped in darkness because of the war, with out human voices or candlelight, the moon weaving its web over windows and doorways — ravaged and desolate seemed Jerusalem, though her denizens had gone into captivity and exile, with neither the name nor the memory of them left in her...

From Haim Hazaz's "Hayshon Baganim" (Thou That Dwellst in the Gardens). Revised Edition, by Aviv, Am Oved, 1968. This translation by Moshe Kohn is based on Ben Halpern's translation of the early edition, which appeared under the title "Morit Sa'ad," New York: Abelard-Schuman — Kohn's New Books, 1966.

## HAIM HAZAZ'S LEGEND OF JERUSALEM

WHEN Haim Hazaz, the doyen of Israeli writers, who died in Jerusalem on Saturday at 76, was made a Freeman of Jerusalem 84 years ago, the Scroll of Honour presented to him stated:

"In your works you have encompassed the entire drama of the Jewish People in our era... in the Diaspora and in the Land of Israel. You succeeded so well in portraying the great Jewish Diaspora of pre-Revolutionary Russia and the Ukraine, its wretched existence in those years in which the seeds of fateful changes were sown in it and in the period of the Bolshevik Revolution which sought to eradicate it; the vicissitudes of the pioneers and immigrants of the Third and Fourth Aliya whose flaming vision here encountered a harsh reality; finally the chequered canvas of the lives of the newcomers who gathered in our land from the far reaches of Asia and Africa... Let it be said to your credit that you were the first, and perhaps the only one, to tell the Hebrew reader the tale of the Revolution which sought to destroy Judaism and Jewry... In all your works you sought to comprehend the secret of the Jewish People's existence, an existence full of contradictions, ups and downs, the noblest of peoples and the most despised and depressed of peoples... a unique people whose openly expressed and secret lives both are informed by yearnings of Messianic Redemption, and at the same time resistance to and wariness of the realization of these yearnings — one..."



HAIM HAZAZ

The following are extracts from Hazaz's reply:

W grew up in a generation of legend, a generation of fear of Heaven, of Divine Providence, with the Almighty casting His merciful eye on all His creatures, seeing each and everyone of them and working miracles and wonders; in a generation of belief in an Afterlife, in the reward and punishment, in the Thirty-Six Hidden Righteous Men wandering the earth. One of these legends was Jerusalem. Though we had not seen her with our own eyes, we knew that she existed, just as we knew that there was a God in Heaven even though we had not seen Him. In our consciousness Jerusalem was bound up with God as the city which He had chosen.

No other city in the world — not Athens, not Rome, not any other city — has had so much love lavished upon her as Jerusalem, so much poetry, so much human living-Word-of-God, and no other city in the world has been mourned and wept over as has Jerusalem...

Athens saw the world from the outside, Jerusalem saw the world from within. Athens sought to know, to grasp, to understand; Jerusalem sought to change, to improve. Athens was nature, Jerusalem — spirit. Rome began her calendar with the list of her magistrates and consuls. Jerusalem began her calendar with the creation of the world... Jerusalem did not succeed in fulfilling her mission. Rome succeeded... A truncated Testament which the nations of the world cut out from the Torah of the Jews became a travesty in their hands. Evil became more widespread, and more than any other of God's creatures they inflicted evil on us. In all generations we became an object of the world's obloquy — in the Crusades, in the towns of Medieval Germany, in the time of the Inquisition, in the massacres of 1648, in the days of Petura and Denikin, in the time of the Holocaust, to the era of Soviet Russia...

Two thousand years we were cast about from place to place, yet we did not leave Jerusalem. Now we have returned to her... "Our feet stood within thy gates, Jerusalem, Jerusalem is built as a city that is compact together" (Psalm 122:3-5). There is no Jerusalem except when she is whole, when she is one...

This is Jerusalem of the End of Days tidings, Jerusalem that brought holiness to the world and whose name has been sanctified in the world. Jerusalem immured in her walls and gates. A city debased, encased in dust, piled high with ruins, recesses and tunnels arched and cowed in shadow, in concealment. Dark crooked lanes and alleys, ways dropping ever downward. The Temple Mount and the Western Wall scattered boulders and the Mount of Olives opposite, bald as in the times when its trees were uprooted to build siege ramps and dykes and to crucify masses of Jews on wooden crosses. A pall of gloom over everything. A petrified doric gloom in every breach, in every protruberance and dent in a wall.

The Wall! The Wall! The Western

Wall, which to everyone is not than a stone fence, is sacred to the Wall of the Destruction and that did not surrender, that conquered... Those stones are not numenous and busts of Titus and drams... To everyone they are like countless others and alleys, they are holy stones, chapters in our history, testimony of things that happened in our early generations.

The meaning and character of Jerusalem are vision; protest and revolt against a deceiving, ruling world; world peace. A Jerusalem that is not this is not Jerusalem. A denizen of Jerusalem senses something is destined to happen here, something olivine, festive, will free the world of evil and deadening despair...

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## Skinner's unlikely prophecy

new book by B.F. Skinner, "Beyond Freedom and Dignity," published in Hebrew, is a treatise on the nature of man, society, and human betterment (see, meanwhile), Skinner, as an unlikely prophet, but, in his book, prophecy is his occupation.

Skinner's theory of man, which is the beta noir of modern liberals et al. They argue that such a theory is immoral; leads to the de-humanization of man; and can only result in a totalitarian society. Skinner's theory of man and man supposedly results in a dictatorial, monolithic, and valueless society in which man is reduced to machine.

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Psychologist-philosopher B.F. SKINNER is accused by his critics of having "abolished man." Dr. BARRY CHAZAN discusses Skinner's educational theory in reviewing his "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" (London, Jonathan Cape, 225 pp., £2.25).

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and free will are in fact responsible for much of human irresponsibility — i.e., by explaining away the human situation in terms of choice and freedom, we in fact condone most of the arbitrary and oppressive features of contemporary society. The true source of man's nature lies in his behavioural relationship with nature. And the major issue for the individual is not one of proper motivations or free will, but:

"The real issue is the effectiveness of techniques of control. We shall not solve the problems of alcoholism and juvenile delinquency by increasing a sense of responsibility. It is the environment which is 'responsible' for the objectionable behaviour, and it is the environment, not some attribute of the individual, which must be changed."

It is Skinner's theory of man which is the beta noir of modern liberals et al. They argue that such a theory is immoral; leads to the de-humanization of man; and can only result in a totalitarian society. Skinner's theory of man and man supposedly results in a dictatorial, monolithic, and valueless society in which man is reduced to machine.

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B.F. Skinner in his laboratory.

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# Analysing the Holocaust



SHAUL ESH

**IYUNIM BEHEKER HASHO'A VEYAHADUT ZMANENU**  
11220 תורת המוות והחיים  
(Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry) by Shaul Esh. Edited by Yosef Walk. Jerusalem, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Yad Vashem and Leo Baeck Institute. 427 pp. DEUTSCHES JUDENTUM IM KRIEG UND REVOLUTION 1918-1925 (German Jewry in War and Revolution). Edited by Werner M. Mosse and Arnold Pauker. Tübingen, Leo Baeck Institute. x + 704 pp. DER JÜDISCHE ABWEHRKAMPF (Jewish Resistance Against Anti-Semitism and National Socialism in the Last Years of the Weimar Republic). Edited by Arnold Pauker. Hamburg, Beitrage zur Zeitgeschichte, Vol. IV, 811 pp.

Reviewed by  
Leni Yahil

ON April 1, 1963, the late Shaul Esh (killed in a road accident on Nissan 3, 5728-April 1, 1968) published an article marking the 20th anniversary of the Hitler government's declaration of a boycott of German Jews — "the first time," Esh wrote, "that a governmental boycott was declared on any Jewish community in any country." At that time Esh was already a central figure in the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry as teacher, researcher and organizer. It was very much like him to draw attention to the date marking the beginning of Nazi Germany's way to Auschwitz, not by speaking in generalities but by a cool exposition of the facts.

He presented a rare document, which he had himself found in a German archive, that was a sort of blueprint for a "Jew-Law." Most of its paragraphs were later implemented by the Nazis in one form or another. Most remarkable is the fact that already here the term *Judenrat* (Jewish Council) is used, even though the institution projected in this document is different from the one the Germans later instituted throughout occupied Europe.

In summing up, Esh stated that the German intellectuals, who drafted the blueprint early in 1933, saw themselves as idealists. He wrote: "This idealism" was based on a reversal of values (Esh's emphasis) which appeared further and further, and which deepened and took hold of the German people. Its advocates and proponents have been defeated. Nevertheless, it is not clear if the seed sown a generation ago has withered and died."

This was Shaul Esh at his best. Basing himself firmly on solid research, he always strove to show the general context and background, to get at the underlying motivation and to establish the link between the tragic events of the recent past, the problems of the present and the hope for the future. His death at age 47 five years ago deprived our scholarly community of one of its most promising figures and his students of a great teacher.

The volume under review is a collection of his scattered writings. The bibliographical list spans a period of 20 years and contains about 180 items, which appeared in

Hebrew, English, German, French and Yiddish. The book opens with eulogies to Esh delivered at a memorial assembly. There follow six chapters of an uncompleted book dealing with the transfer of Jewish property from Germany to Metz Yisrael during the 1930s. About half the volume is occupied by Esh's articles on anti-Semitism, Nazism, and the Jewish reaction to the persecutions, and some lectures delivered at public gatherings and over the radio. The rest deals with problems of research method and with educational and cultural aspects of contemporary Jewry.

Esh's method was to proceed from the detail to the general aspect. His original training as a Biblical philologist made him a meticulous researcher who took great pains over the style and content of his writings. (Accordingly, I think he would have been displeased over being asked to edit the source of each item and the language from which it was translated into Hebrew. The general bibliographical list is no substitute for this information alongside each item, customary in every scholarly publication of this kind.) These traits prevailed not only in his own writing but also in his activity as an editor and in all his work for Yad Vashem and the Institute for Contemporary Jewry.

## Wide range of interests

His interests were not confined to Holocaust-research but ranged wide. He was firmly rooted in Judaism — an observant Jew, actor of a rabbinical line, but was also at home in general literature and history, and this is reflected even in his most specific studies. An inkling of his general conception appears in a piece which appeared in Hebrew, English and French, and marks a turning point in Israel's search into the Holocaust. This is "The Dignity of the Destroyed: Towards a Definition of the Holocaust Period." For the first time, he called attention to the struggle for life against the Germans and their henchmen, in the knowledge that their struggle was doomed to fail. Here he emphasized the concept of *Kiddush HaShem* — Sanctification



Model of the Treblinka camp, at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot.

of Life — in contradistinction to the traditional concept of *Kiddush Hashem* — Sanctification of the Name of God — with the martyrological emphasis the latter had acquired over the generations. This volume will be of great use to the scholar and student, but can also be read profitably by the layman interested in an objective exposition of this aspect of Jewish history — especially the period of the 1930s.

## Missing reviews

It seems to me that the book would have been enhanced by the inclusion of some of Esh's excellent book reviews (written for *The Jerusalem Post* among others). In light into Shaul's personality is gained from a talk about poet Kalman Gershon (whom he came to know shortly before his death, just after she arrived from England with her family to settle in Jerusalem). This talk serves as an introduction to the volume.

Esh did not see the period of the Holocaust as an isolated event but wished it to be understood against the background of Jewish life and Jewish problems in earlier times. This approach is being adopted everywhere among historians. Thus, there is a growing number of studies of the Weimar period in Germany generally, and particularly of German-Jewish relations during this period that preceded Hitler's accession.

One of these is the volume edited by Werner M. Mosse and Arnold Pauker, dealing with the 1918-1923 period. The writings of eight Jewish and non-Jewish scholars, living in England, Germany, the U.S. and Israel are included.

The main issues dealt with, sometimes in more than one essay, are: The Jews' part in shaping the general political situation and its repercussions on them; the Jews' involvement in the press and the repercussions on the political situation; the changes in the social and economic situation of the Jewish population, which actually was in decline after World War I — contrary to the way it was depicted by anti-Semitic propaganda; the great impact, on the other hand, that Jews had on Germany's cultural life during "The Golden Twenties" (the years 1924-1929); the changes in Jewish self-understanding and outlook and the dispute mainly between Zionists and non-Zionists (not all of them assimilationists); and the emergence of the new, Nazi-type anti-Semitism.

In his summing-up essay, Robert Weltach says that "the book's intention is to show how interwoven the facts are and how manifold their aspects." But this alone does not provide us with the analysis we need in order to understand why there was eventually an April 1, 1933, and which elements were decisive in the Jews' reaction. More critical than the Mosse-Pauker volume but also more apologetic is the volume on Jewish resistance to anti-Semitism in the last years of Weimar, edited by Pauker,

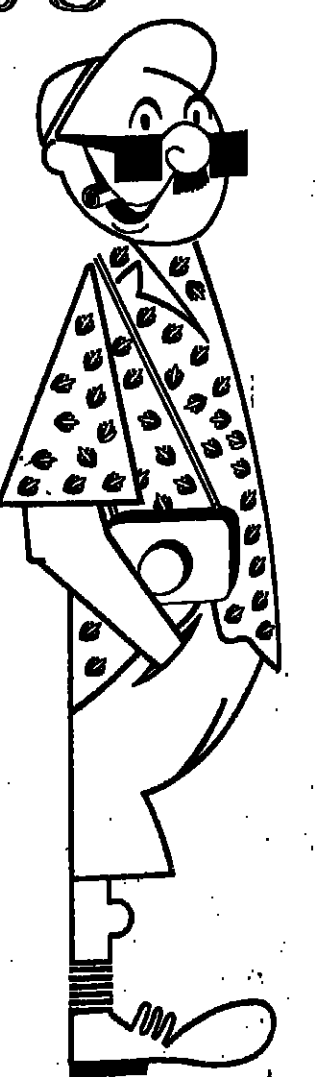
Director of the Leo Baeck Institute's branch in London. He sheds new light on this subject by systematically unfolding the defence machinery and activity of the Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith from its establishment in 1893 until the Nazi rise to power 40 years later.

The Central Association has come in for much criticism because of its premise — an article of faith — that German-Jewish "symbiosis" was possible, and because of the ways in which its leaders tried to secure this symbiosis. Pauker restores their dignity — much in the way that Shaul Esh sought to do — by depicting their relentless struggle for a free and honourable Jewish life in Germany and their put up a struggle for life to courageous — though necessarily futile — efforts to help stem the tide in the last years of the Weimar Republic.

It is to Pauker's credit that he has no illusions about their funda-

mental errors, in both concept and method. He stresses, however, that all other Germans — Gentiles and Jews alike — committed the same errors and he allows that day there can be no doubt that Zionist analysis was more profound. These books and the many others mentioned by their authors in footnotes and bibliographies, as well as the still untapped — at the historical disposal — demand — extension merely to get at the facts. But we have also to arrive at a critical assessment of these facts in order to understand what happened. One such guide is the book that in the Nazi period, Jews of opinion and conviction and shades of opinion and conviction put up a struggle for life to courageous — though necessarily futile — efforts to help stem the tide in the last years of the Weimar Republic.

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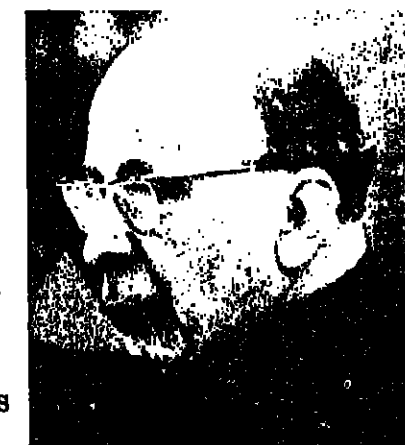
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# Inside look at Communist leadership



Wladyslaw Gomulka: Isolation in later years

A fascinating look into the Communist corridors of power is provided in, "Eyewitness: The Autobiography of Gomulka's Interpreter" by Erwin Weit (London, Andre Deutsch, £2.95). The recent English publication of the book is reviewed here by FWF correspondent Peter Moravets.



Walter Ulbricht: Emerges as villain

LONDON. — Communist leaders are remote. Few people, excepting those in the magic circle of power, know how those who really think and feel. For part, our knowledge of the inner workings of the men who come from the reading of the obscure Communists' communications. There is one category of people who do, by chance, within the magic circle: the technical interpreters, the technical who enable one Communist to talk to another. Few interpreters have had the chance of revealing their inside to a Western leadership, who has done so in Erwin Weit's book, "Eyewitness: The Autobiography of Gomulka's Interpreter."

Indications are that Weit's memoirs are fully authentic: not only does he show knowledge of certain details that he could only have acquired in the way that he claims, but when the book was published in German, the former East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, denounced the Poles for having permitted Weit to leave.

Ulbricht's indignation is understandable — he comes out of Weit's book very badly, as being wholly self-seeking and unscrupulous in the pursuit of power. By contrast, Gomulka emerges as a somewhat more sympathetic figure, despite his unfavourable political image as the man who everyone had hoped would lead Poland to some form of stable and liberal government, but in fact presided over a stagnant and rigid regime that was only toppled when the Polish workers rioted in Gdansk and Szczecin at the end of 1970.

In his latter years, Gomulka was isolated — partly through his own choices — and was remote from the realities of power, with the result that the Polish Communist Party became the scene of squalid infighting and jockeying for power. All this comes out of Weit's book with great clarity. The most important section in the book, though, is the one dealing with the Warsaw meeting of the Soviet Union and its close allies in July, 1968, to discuss how they should respond to the ideological and political challenge posed by the Czechoslovak reform movement under Alexander Dubcek. Weit, who sat in the interpreter's booth, through out the two-day meeting, confirms earlier guesses that Ulbricht was most hostile to the Czechoslovaks, and that the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, was the one who pressed for a political — as distinct from a military — solution. The Soviet leadership was undecided as to what course to follow, no doubt the result of internal disagreements within the Kremlin. Interestingly, it was the Bulgarians who first actually suggested the use of military force against Czechoslovakia.

Weit was also present when upper Communist functionaries relaxed, strictly in private, of course. He gives details of their drinking bouts, their parties and their apparent obsession with hunting. It seems that virtually every Communist leader finds hunting a favourite pastime — a curious harking back to the equally favourite pastime of the pre-Communist aristocrats. Weit is clearly something of an idealist and he must have been shocked at the corruption of so many of the Communist officials with whom he had dealings. The self-seeking and the pursuit of luxury indulged in by so many Communist officials are deeply repugnant to him.

Inevitably, seeing that Weit interpreted in German and Polish, he has most to say about Poland's relations with East Germany. Walter Ulbricht is very much the "villain" of his book. Weit recounts how Ulbricht tried persistently to prevent other Communist powers from improving their relations with West Germany and how he exercised as much pressure as he could on them, by whatever means were at hand. Indeed, it became something of a bad joke that, every few months, Ulbricht would confidently announce that he had incontrovertible evidence that "revanchist" West Germany was about to launch a military invasion of "peace-loving" East Germany.

But the Kremlin accepted for a long time that Ulbricht had to be humoured. It was not until after Weit had left Poland, that the Soviet leaders found Ulbricht's posturings so much of an obstacle in their desire to achieve some improvement in relations with West Germany, that they finally forced Ulbricht to retire. Weit's memoirs provide a fascinating glimpse into the inner world of Communist power and the main characters of his story — Ulbricht and Gomulka — emerge as flesh and blood figures,warts and all. No wonder that Ulbricht objected so strongly to the release of his memoirs, that he feared the exposure of his incompetence of the Poles in allowing Weit to emigrate.

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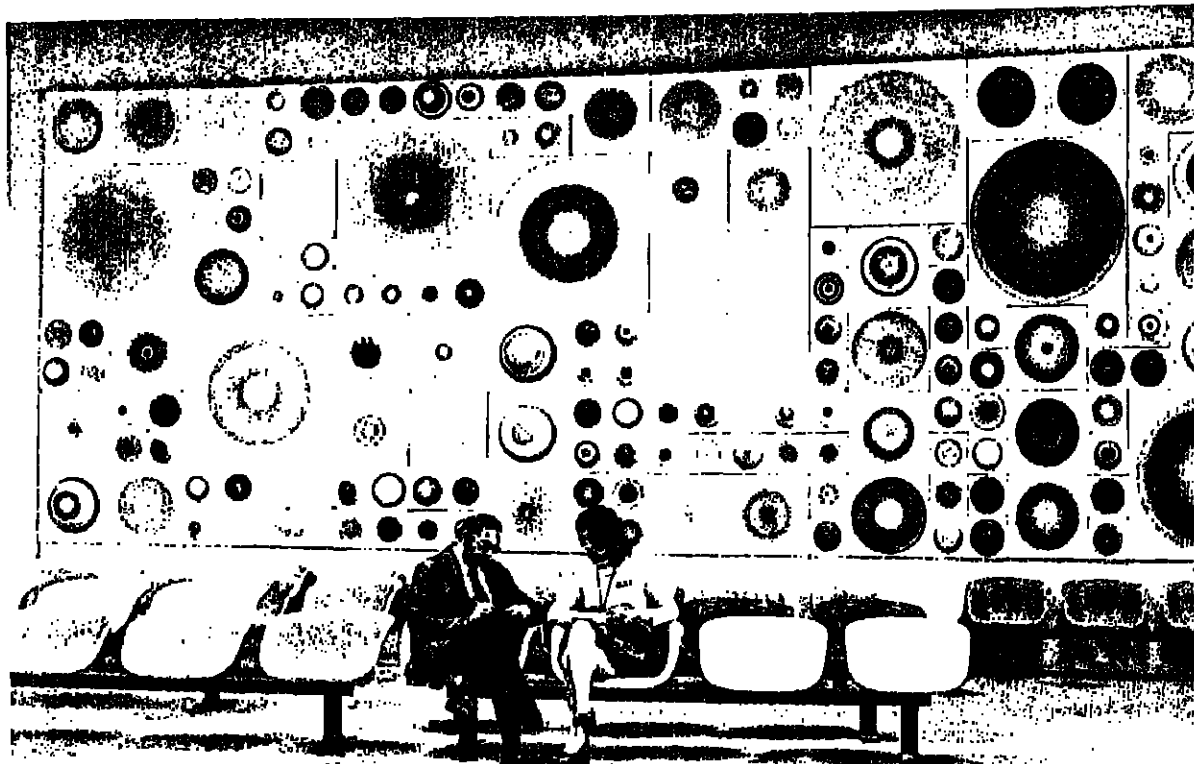
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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — LITERARY PAGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 1973





Part of a decorative enamel wall by Stefan Knapp (Customs Hall, Lod Airport).

## Murals and sculpture brighten Lod Airport

LOD Airport, Israel's major international artery, has been the recipient in recent months of works of art that, unlike murals seen in most public terminals, has added a human dimension to the functional architectural plan. The Ministry of Transport has wisely concluded that our public institutions should encompass artistic statements that culturally reinforce and decoratively complement the environment. A wise conclusion, however, bears the burden of logical expediency. In this case expediency is affected by many subjective variables such as taste, emotion, subject matter and aesthetic choice, all of which are integral parts of the creative process of each individual artist.

By GIL GOLDFINE

TO date, six works have been created and placed in position. Upon entering "Departures" one is confronted by a six by three and a half metre fired enamel mural by Vera Ronnen of Jerusalem. An abstraction based on aerodynamic vertebrae, it has vertical and horizontal switches that are accented by controlled angular lines and occasional circular forms. A delicate balance of transparent reds, blues and violets contain the mural within the wall and reduce its obviousness to the passing public. However, sharp natural light, overcoming low intensity internal light, causes annoying glare and high light. Two smaller and attractive panels by Ronnen are located upstairs in the departure lounge.

ILLUMINATED by natural light, one wall of the customs hall has been covered with a gigantic relief by Czech-born Stefan Knapp of London, known for his large, public murals. Also made of baked enamel on metal, the design is a repeated motif of concentric circles in a square, a theme pioneered by Kenneth Noland. The frames, designed in three modular sizes, are arranged in an unorthodox progression across a 20-metre expanse. The circular shape is either flat or convex semi-spherical relief. The concentric rings are gaily coloured in a wide range of pastels and strongly accented pigments. Hardly

"unfocused," the expressive colour circles are like turning propellers, and are effectively coordinated with the industrialized stability of the sterile, rectangular frame.

The materials used by Ronnen and Knapp are hard, stable, and never change colour. Dora Gad (of Gad-Noy Associates, responsible for the terminal's interior design) explains: "A primary concern was for public safety and fireproofing. Immediately, the field narrowed regarding design, placement and materials.

materials used." Rather than being a restrictive element, the limitations have, fortunately, worked to the enhancement of the project.

A LARGE metal sculpture by Yigal Tumarkin, entitled "Ingathering of the Exiles," has been erected opposite the main terminal. Emphasis is placed on two, vertically oriented, billowing cloud forms that are funnelled into an open pentagonal base in which are hidden charred, black, iron chains, glass and assorted symbols of family and industry.

Tumarkin has failed to come up with suitable answers for the given theme. His chosen symbolic forms and their relationships are insensitive and even awkward. It is also hard to understand how the sculptor could allow the execution and "finish" of the piece to fall below acceptable standards. Poor welding and incomplete burnishing has caused his fluid curvilinear line to become angular at the joints and a visual annoyance.

DESIGNED of two opposite themes, a colossal monument by Yehiel Shemi of Kibbutz Yehiel stands in front of the nearby Arlos terminal. High towers of welded black steel, reminiscent of fuselage ribbing, are contrasted with a massive, horizontal base of sprawling concrete slabs. The sculptural thrusts and tensions are controlled and dramatic, even obvious at times, as are the mixture and choice of

materials. The size of the sculpture causes it to overshadow its environs. Instead of planned integration, the total effect is one of confusion and individualism rather than of complementary form and coordination.

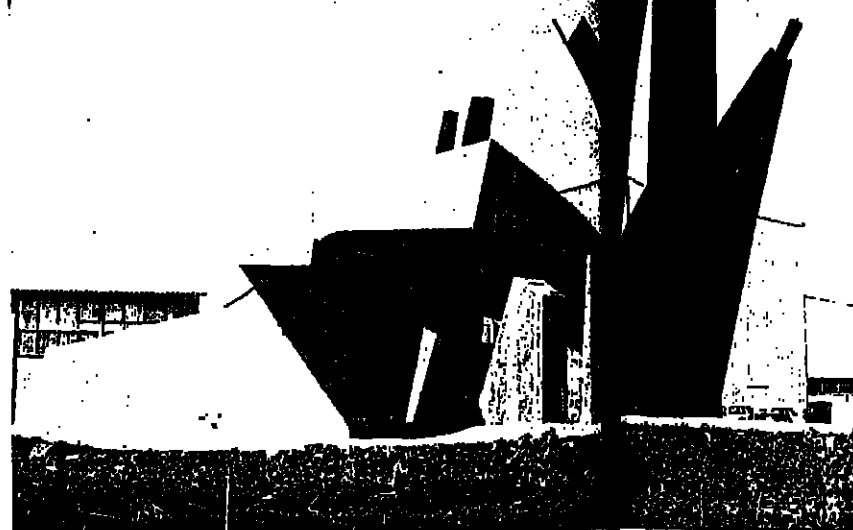
AT the entrance to the observation platform Yehoshua Kimche has converted the bare concrete walls surrounding mechanical equipment into a fluid design of abstract lines and shapes cut in shallow relief. The melancholy flow across the stone surface is punctuated by occasional deeply recessed fragments, and sporadic graphic symbolism raises the interest level, placing it a little above the merely decorative.

THE idea of integrating serious works of art within the terminal plan should be applauded. Procedures might well be established making budgetary funds available for artistic endeavors in all public institutions. A prerequisite, however, is the establishment by all interested parties of a think-tank to insure:

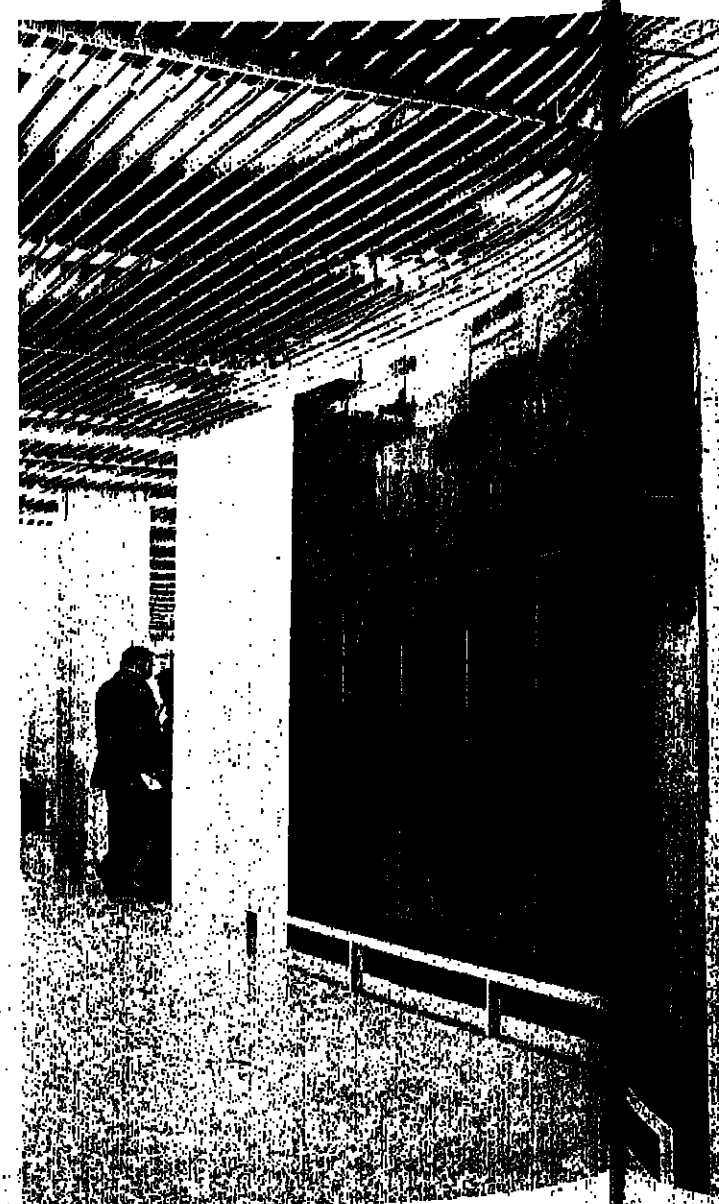
- 1) maximum coordination of the architectural and plastic commitments.
- 2) a decision as to what degree the work should be of a local, historical or philosophical character.

Unfortunately, we have witnessed too many "afterthoughts" in various parts of the country. An idiom of expression based on internationalism and trend is not necessarily the descriptive answer of "today" or, for that matter, the more recent past; and once a work has been completed and placed in position, it becomes, as history has taught us, a fact of life, something we live with for a long time to come, whether we like it or not.

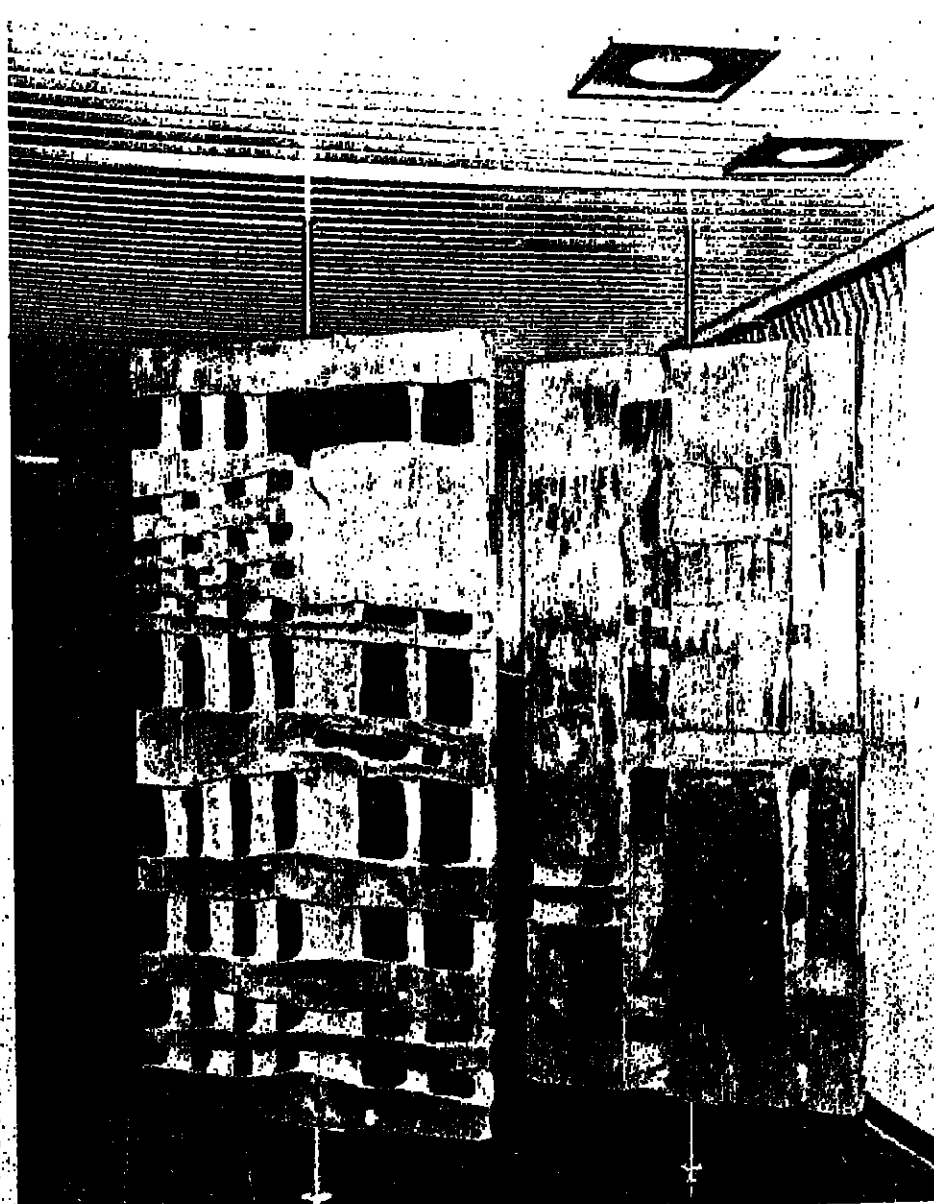
## Airpo Art



Above: "Kibbutz Gakuyot" (Ingathering of the Exiles) by Yigal Tumarkin (opposite main terminal). At left: Yehiel Shemi's monument (Arlos Terminal).



Enamel wall by Vera Ronnen (Departure Hall)



Buky Schwartz, Partition, (V.I.P. Lounge).

## GALLERY GUIDE

### JERUSALEM

#### Notes by Meir Ronnen

PICASSO GRAPHICS — Stunning second part of recently donated collection features brilliant linocuts that bridge gap between painting and graphics and 100 etchings from the famous and somewhat autobiographical "347" series, made when the master was nearly 80. Not to be missed (Israel Museum).

TRAVELLERS TO THE HOLY LAND — Charming, fascinating and often informative prints and drawings, covering nearly five hundred years (Israel Museum) till April 24.

HEVER FRIEDLAENDER — Typography and lettering by former head of Hadassah Printing School, who also taught in Holland and is holder of the city of Mainz Gutenberg Prize (Israel Museum) till April 14.

IMPRESSIONIST & POST-IMPRESSIONIST — Paintings from the Israel Museum's Farkas Collection (Israel Museum).

ALHAMBRA OF GRANADA — Photographs by Ariell (special exhibition at Israel Museum).

YAYA HAYAL — Former Youth Aliyah ward who studied with New Humanist painters and later in Paris but remained attached to figurative painting. This two-decade retrospective shows a curious attachment to the Jewish artists of the School of Paris, curious because this style of painting had been fully worked out long before her. Most of the oils are street scenes or still lifes that might have come directly out of Kramszajn or Matisse, while here and there one comes across the faintest hints of the modernist's influence. A uniformly oily paint surface, whether the artist is dealing with herring, fish, or clouds, while colour is treated fairly locally. The artist also works in gouache and woodcut, which are a little more expressive in character. (ICOF, Rehov Emek Hatzaim) till April 10.

ARIN KOTLER — Painful paintings and sculptures, devoted to contrast of figures, mostly girls, with butterflies. The romantic theme is concealed in semi-abstract but formalized forms that owe a lot to Elie but without his skill with line and understatement of colour. Texture and colour are here used only decoratively. Where the canvases are concerned, the results are mostly pretty, and often rather clumsily delineated. The sculptures, however, are more carefully handled and more varied in theme and despite the over-literal approach, achieve a certain élan (Sofral Gallery, Rehov Shimon) till April 10.

SURFOT ARTISTS — complementary show to last month's exhibition of Jerusalem artists in Zurich. This collection is of very high international standard and contains much fine hard-edge painting. (Artists' House) till April 10.

NAVA INTRATOR-BARAK — Recent work by Nava Intrator-Barak, now in London, by preoccupation with old age, and the graphic strength acquired over the years. For comparison, a mural, "Femme Nue Assise," is hung; the sole visible difference between it and the hanging is the mechanical smooth colour of the former and the slightly ragged edges of the latter. (Goldman's Gallery) till April 10.

BEZALEL ACADEMY — Selected Jewellery, ceramics and graphic works of students (Bezalel Gallery, Arlos) 11-3 p.m., 5 p.m.-10.30 p.m. Sat. 9-10.30 p.m.

MOSES ROFFMAN — Disappointing show of large works by Capitalist individual wood-block artist. (The Little Gallery, 27 Rehov Shimon) till April 10.

YONA LOTAN — Lively oils and lithographs, all done several years ago, as well as some recent bronze. (Nava Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon) till April 4.

GROUP SHOW — from the gallery's collection. Works by Boris Nizki, Kupferman, Aviva Uri, Garbus and others (Gilt Gallery, by appointment. Tel. 38978) till mid-April.

### HAIFA

#### Notes by Ephraim Harris

SUPRE-REalist LITHOGRAPHS FROM "DOCUMENTA 1972" — Mostly American but also an odd British, German and Swiss artist. The name "super-realist" does not fit this artist as easily as the alternative "photo-realist." The first term suggests the Zeligian photographic realism and even historiography, an approach only identical in some instances although all the exhibits issue from pop down to its meticulously detailed execution. Supre-realist applies to Beechler's garage scene "8 Nova," a Sarikislan's "Un-faded lighted, and Goring's "Omni" or to white "Jana Frederica Sakry-dar." In none of the three does the viewer feel any emotional reaction to the past or sense it in the painter and it is very doubtful whether we are supposed to sympathize with the weeping bride of Fisch's

ANDO HIROSHIGE — Splendid exhibition of works by one of the greatest Japanese early 19th century woodblock artists (Museum of Japanese Art) till April.

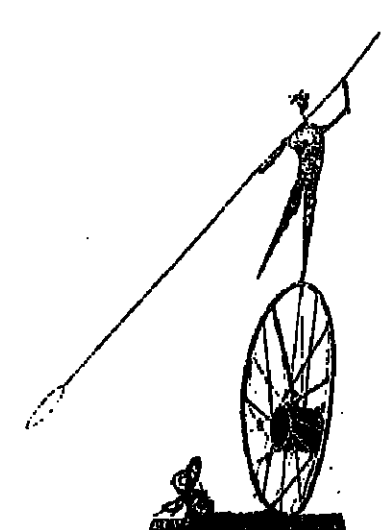
MILAN SIMZEP — Oils, drawings and watercolours. (Danya Gallery). Opening Sat., 5 p.m.

EIN HAROD

JUDITH HAR-VEEN — Rather complex oils of which the best are small ones stressing colour and the older items from the Museum collection. (Mikhael Leiman) till April 5.

CAESAREA

MINIATURES, F. STERN, A. YOBEL, D. GERSTEIN — (Modern Art Gallery). This exhibition is being continued.



Sculpture by Arle Kotler (Sofral Gallery, Jerusalem).

"Nacarena." The implications of the remainder are those expected from realist painters, viz. realism as a subject, orientated towards the artist's personality, so that there is no need to employ the jargon of their stylistic sub-division into the perceptual, syncretist and photographic. Kramszajn's "Tangerine Sugar," two tangerines, Gottlingham's "Orph," a green, yellow and red facade artistically lighted, and Ulling's "Camper," a caravan bathed in the sun, reveal in colour, indeed the warmth of the first category also, unless in black and white, and consequently partly vitiate their right to be considered purely factual. Directed realism appears in other forms; the tempo of Posen's blueish gray "Untitled," immediately conjuring up the impression of textile material, the monumentality of Melzer's "U.N. Plaza," (see photo, next page) and the headlong speed rhythmically driving on blackwell's "Motorcycle" and Kramszajn's "Flying Scott" in sum, follow pop's statement of the one against abstraction, photo-realism guides it on a course towards a valid, relevant, and although not necessarily universal realism, since nobody, not even a photographer, can eliminate personality and experience. (Goldman's Gallery).

PICASSO SINGLE COPY LINO CUTS — Hand painted in Chinese ink and gouache, dated between 1964-66 and recapitulating many of his periods. A cubist echo stamps "Journal au Profil" and, belatedly, cubism and realism, "Femme et Toilette." The black "Gordis" is the nearest he gets to abstraction. Picasso dwells on the same theme in two 1963 prints, the silver "Femme et Cheveux" and the green, pale plum and black "Femme et Cheveux et Cheveux." The sun of the one becomes a woman in the other, the single lower motif of guide separates into three, plus trees added. The artist and his model turns up several times and elsewhere his rather rural system, "Famille" recalls the serious outlook on life of his Blue Period, now tempered, as with the artist and model, by preoccupation with old age, and the graphic strength acquired over the years. For comparison, a mural, "Femme Nue Assise," is hung; the sole visible difference between it and the hanging is the mechanical smooth colour of the former and the slightly ragged edges of the latter. (Goldman's Gallery) till April 10.

TOVA BERLINSKI — Her palette hark back to an early stage of Israeli avant-gardism when colour was paramount, composition less than legibility, unless by standing well back or at an angle, difficult. That is why one likes it, evidently an interior, because its use of line imparts structural stamina. The variety of her figures represent young girls ("Graphics 3" gallery). Till April 10.

HTTEFI SCHLEIMER-YANITZKY (Ramat Menashe) — Acrylics, oils, watercolour and gouache. Bright coloured high-toned paintings, those of lighter weight preferred, realist in style and predilection, in the grasp of new trees, a tropical atmosphere. A tendency to sadness serves her well in the far more polished abstracts, especially were a superimposed series of loops conveys a lively rhythm. In the abstracts too, the colour is smoother. (Beit Zolshchid Gallery) till April 4.

ANDO HIROSHIGE — Splendid exhibition of works by one of the greatest Japanese early 19th century woodblock artists (Museum of Japanese Art) till April.

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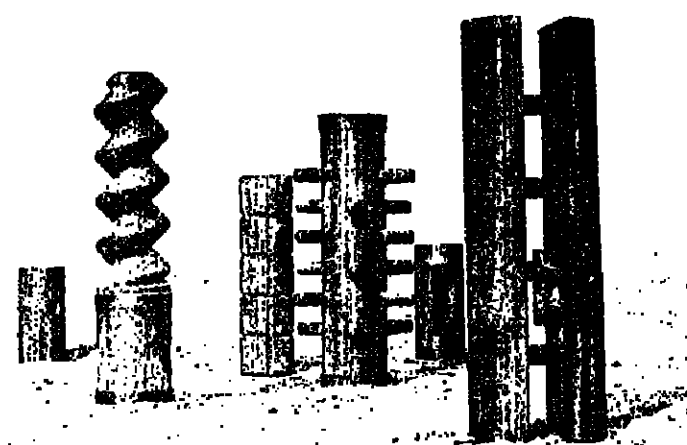
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CAESAREA

MINIATURES, F. STERN, A. YOBEL, D. GERSTEIN — (Modern Art Gallery). This exhibition is being continued.

1550





Sculptures by Moshe Shek, now at the Blatman Gallery, Tel Aviv.

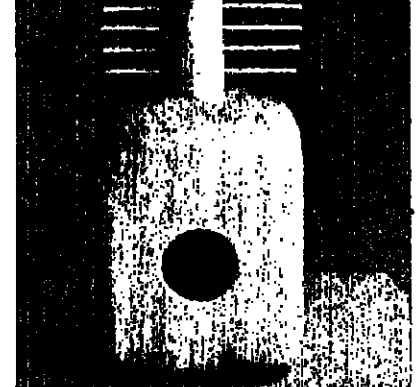
## Interesting trio at Blatman Gallery

# Simplicity and the 'real meaning'

By Gil Goldfine

THE grouping of Shemi, Münz and Shek at the Blatman Gallery, Tel Aviv, is of special interest. Each artist complements the other with work that establishes individual and definitive artistic stances.

Kalman Shemi, Argentinian born and a member of Kibbutz Carmel, using wood as a basic material, combines pure sculptural form with functional ideas and produces stringed instruments that have a look of tribal ceremonial objects but are uniquely contemporary in design and manufacture. Unlike classical, orchestrated instruments (primarily industrial and mass-produced according to established norms) Shemi's pieces are born from imaginative shapes; carved, pier-



Kalman Shemi, "Sculptured Instrument" (Blatman Gallery).

ood and embellished to create a music, the sound of which is as aboriginal as its source. His art is more "fine" than "applied" and brings forth memories of early Moore, Hepworth and even the Constructivist Gabo. No. 16 combines a heavy cube base of dark wood with a vertical, arching brass back. Black and silver strings connect the two and form a sculptural piece that, apart from its functional character, is aesthetically pleasing. Also on view are a number of non-musical carved wooden sculptures.

## GALLERY GUIDE

### TEL AVIV

Notes by Gil Goldfine

**YAAKOV GILDON** — is a young Israeli who studied with fantasist Eliahu. Generally small and technically well painted his iconography is not as "far out" or imaginative as we are accustomed to seeing in this style of painting. The configurations are grotesque rather than subconsciously alluring; utilizing exaggerations rather than composing unlikely combinations of content. While colour is muted and compositions restrained his drawing goes from good to bad, some pictures bordering on the primitive and naive. This professional variance and the need to search for an occasional bright spot makes this exhibit only average but it contains enough interest to anticipate future shows. (Gallery Israel, 31 Israel St., 111 April 7).

**JOSEPH BWORKIN** — Retrospective exhibit of oils and watercolours by veteran Israeli artist who died in 1971. Subjectively tied to the local milieu he stylistically translated it into lyrical abstractions. Interpenetrating landscapes in flowing linear style and the ephemerality in formalized geometric surface patterns. His large watercolours of nature are weak and nebulous, reliance being placed on black calligraphic lines drawn over placid hues and tones. Currently used to describe and compose the picture. In the oils, Mediterranean architecture is translated into swatches of yellow and red (on an ochre field) and shyly composed as two dimensional chromatic ellipses. Also lacking real depth, they are, however, superior to the watercolours and on occasion a well painted passage provides visual satisfaction. (Beit Shalom-Alephim, 1.D. Berwovits St.) 111 April 14.

**TSIPORA RONEN** — Depressed female figures are composed with masks, viscous and rolled psychological beings in allegorical scenes that border on fantasy. Although her drawing attains accepted standards her ability to describe the human form realistically is forced and below par. Body tones are lifeless, the texture remains scabbed rather than a visual transformation into flesh. What does generate some interest is the mystic background settings of endless monochromatic caves into which the dreamlike, always morose, figures fold. For further success in her chosen style the human form must concentrate on proper plastic translation of the figure. (Chemernitsky Gallery, 30 Gordon St.) 111 April 12.

**TON BERNARD** — Born in Rumania and living in Israel since 1938 he shows mystic paintings, from circus events to traditional Jewish wedding, an entire present age (God?) on the upper half of the canvas watches over characters and scenes taken directly from Chagall. Flying humans, animals, carnivorous muscular float in uncontained seas of cadmium red, ultra blue and vibrant spining symbols into the void. Unfortunately very little is new to Mr. Bernard being poor man's Chagall. (Heron Gallery, 23 Israel St.) 111 April 14.

**JOSHUA GREFITZ** — First one man show. The artist studied at Bezalel and graduated from Academia di Belle Arti in Florence. His style contains multiple imagery that parallel the work of other local artists like Gachman and Yehoshua. Humorous and fleshy anatomical parts, sensually, if not beautifully, parade in a variety of unorthodox positions. Any number of erotic fantasies are grouped on one pictorial space, confined to a rectangular shape contrast bounding episodes of fornicating couples as if in a pictorial space of consciousness. Although the imagery is imaginatively rich and the colour is vibrant, the technical depth of the works appears limited. This promising young man should, together with his moving technique, seek a more personal story rather than attaching himself to the fast growing group of "underworld" artists. (Old Jafa Gallery, 5 Israel St., Old Jafa) 111 April 14.

**GORDON GROUP SHOW** — Paintings by Lishitz, Lavi, Zaritsky and Druck. Style and imagery is familiar for each participant. Lavi, however, a strong painter, by Lil-lage by Druck. (Gordon Gallery 1 and 11) 111 April 11.

**DAVID MESHELMAN** — Paintings, drawings and sculpture. (Zavira, 30 Tel Givoli) 111 April 10.

**QOLDA KAHNI** — Paintings by member of Kibbutz Yed Mordechai (Gallery Kibbutz Yed Mordechai, 23 Leonardo Da Vinci) 111 April 10.

**ERANZ KAPLENGO, GOTTFRED FELLNER** — Two Austrian artists show paintings. (K.O.A. House, 1 David Fried St.) 111 April 12.



Charcoal drawing by Gil Goldfine (New Gallery, T.A.).

**GALLERY 5** — Special 8-days graphics show and sale. Works by Hecem Krieger and Grifith. April 1, 2 and 3 (Gallery 5, 5 Carmel St. Ramat Chai).

**FITZER ENGELS** — Recent works (Vodaf Gallery) opens tomorrow evening.

**ANTONI CLAVE** — Graphic works by Spanish born artist. (Tel Aviv Museum, 37 King Saul Blvd.)

**AVIGDOR ARKHA** — Abstract paintings by Paris based Israeli artist who has since returned to figurative drawing. (Tel Aviv Museum, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion).

**ANNA BAK** — Sculpturesque pieces, part of fairy tale existence, non-human and philosophical. This show is a gem; a pleasant relief from our normal gallery fare. (Mabat Gallery, 31 Gordon St.)

**ELLEN MILAN** — Is at her best when she confines her work to the classical intaglio process. By being "profile" standards have been reduced. (Levitz House Gallery, 30 Dov Don St.) 111 April 1.

**WILLIAM ROSENBERG** — Paintings by recent immigrant from Russia. (Hergman Gallery, 91 Ben Yehuda St.)

**THE "V"** — Paintings by Matroviich, Nikot, Stomatsky, Kupferman, and Strechman. (Yed Lehanim, Petah Tikva).

**SCHILFERT GALLERY** — Of Herodias presents work by Simon, Ben Haim, Rodan and other Israeli painters. (Schilf Gallery, Sokolov St., Herzliya).

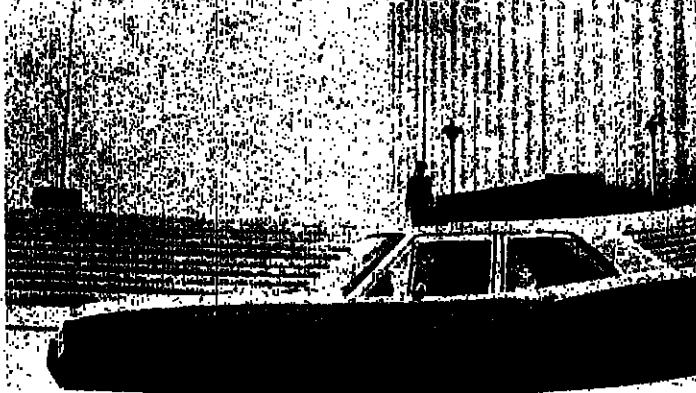
**MEMORIAL EXHIBIT** — Honouring the late MINNA KAZERS, decorative ceramicist. (Jafa Artists' Gallery, 3 Eliaz Kedumim, Old Jafa).

**RAFFI MÜNZ, MOSHE SHEK, KALMAN SHEMI** — oil paintings by the former, sculptures by the latter two, both Kibbutz members. (Blatman Gallery, 5 Chishti).

**JUDAN ART GALLERY** — Works by Argev, Gilboa, Gladi, Wexler and other Israeli and European artists. (Judan Gallery, 123 Ben Yehuda St.)

**JUDITH KONDOOR MUHAMMAD** — Paintings. (Kehovet Cultural Center, 18 Habanin).

**NADASSAH KLATONKIN GALLERY** — Spring group show including gallery regulars: Ardon, Mohady, Rubin, Gutman and a variety of European painters and sculptors. (Nadassah St. Gallery, 33 Frug).



"U.N. Plaza," lithograph by Paul Steiger exhibited at "Documenta 1978" and included in the show of "Super Realist" lithographs at Goldmans Gallery, Haifa (see page 81).

**SHARON HARABI** — Paintings by member of Kibbutz Marzabon (Hecem Gallery, 16 Ben Yehuda, 11 April 5).

**REGGIE WESTON** — Permanent show of watercolours by late master of that medium (Weston Gallery, Hayarkon 260). 10-11; 5-6 p.m.

**STERN GALLERY** — featuring Joseph Israel, Moshe Kissing and others. (Stern Gallery, 22 Godes St.)

**GALLERY 5** — Paintings and graphics by Israeli artists including Simon, Aschman, Elias and Ben. (Gallery 5, 5 Carmel St., Ramat Chai) Mon. Tues., 10-11; 4-7 or appointment.

**ROOM ART GALLERY** — Permanent exhibit: Levanan, Frankel, Gutman, Stomatsky and others. (Room Gallery, 1 Hahoeva).

**GALLERY COLLECTION** — Paintings and graphics by noted Israeli and European artists. (Gallery of Modern Art, 4 Marzal Dagim St., Old Jafa).

**Notes by Reuven Berman**

**GIL GOLDFINE** — U.S.-born artist here since 1968 (who is also the Post's Tel Aviv art critic). His work in New York under Irving Krieger, Ad Reinhardt, Burgoyne Hill and Philip Pearlstein. His first one man show here, mainly charcoal drawings, displays a homogeneous style based on the roadblock drawn — and usually unbalanced nude, contrasted by shuffed abstract squares and large letters and numerals. Pictorial and light contrast, volume foregrounding and shadow all serve to minimize the importance of line as such. The core of each complex work however remains the figure, handled in a dry, unassuming, that is at once academic and gothic. Included in the show are several small paintings which reveal other interests and in which colour, tonalities and ingeniously colored figure images are linked together. The drawings through the complex of sophisticated design demonstrate a dominant of the New Gallery, Rehovot, 33 111 April 14.

**REHOVOT**

**SHARITT FUND WINNERS** — Paintings, sculptures, graphics and ceramics by scholarship winners (Viv Auditorium, Weizmann Institute) 11 April 5.



Striking black and white Cardin design, above, features cross-over bra top. At left, new look for one-piece suit comes in wide range of plain colours, with circular cut-away at the back.

# On the beach



**CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER** — Fashion Reporter

**TEL AVIV** — The swimwear manufacturers, have just concluded a show with Pierre Cardin of Paris production of his swimsuit designs in their Tel Aviv, making them and one piece manufacturer exclusive boutiques for these styles.

Prices range from IL70 for a one-piece bikini to IL120 for a two-piece suit — and if these are the prices in France, I can understand the ever-growing popularity of nudist beaches on the Mediterranean coast. Israel being a conservative country in general, plans for sea-front beaches, so it looks as if the nudist simply have to wait until there will be a nudist beach in this coming summer.

now Grand Beach Hotel, was certainly one of the most attractive in a long time. The majority of the styles came in plain stretch lycra, often with two or more colours combined in applique effects. Many had completely straight decolletes — good looking for the very slim, though for those with a somewhat fuller figure, shoulder straps are perhaps a better bet.

**One-piece suits**

Interesting in the one-piece suits were a variety of models which had cut-away, bare backs and high fronts, sometimes with halter necks, and straps which follow the line of the armhole. Topped by matching long, wrap-over skirts, they give the effect

of complete dresses with well-fitting, bare-backed bodices. Brick was one of the more predominant new swimwear colours introduced, combined with turquoise and white or seen on its own for one-piece tank suits. A more revealing that the brief blown for one-piece suit with a very yellow, giving a very crisp, clean effect. Patterns when they appeared, were attractive, ranging from a "smoke print" camouflage pattern in rust tones to a platform-soled shoes.

Following their swimwear presentation, they also showed new lines in bra and pants sets — virtually all the bras being the lightweight, comfortable type, free of padding or wiring in a variety of supple stretch fabrics. The show wound up on an unintentional note of old-fashioned slapstick comedy, with the appearance of a window-cleaner on the other side of one of the hotel's brand new plate glass windows. As it happened, introduced, combined with turquoise and white or seen on its own for one-piece tank suits. A more revealing that the brief blown for one-piece suit with a very yellow, giving a very crisp, clean effect. Patterns when they appeared, were attractive, ranging from a "smoke print" camouflage pattern in rust tones to a platform-soled shoes.

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One of David's own bikini designs, in black trimmed with red and white binding for the lower part of bra and top of the pants (above). Cardin Diva strapless, straight-topped lycra bikini, left, comes in blue-orange combination (left).

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# My daughter, the babysitter

It hardly seems any time at all since I was running round looking for baby-sitters and jealously guarding the names of my reliable regulars lest they should be lured away from me by higher pay or more comfortable conditions. Bribery in the form of help with English homework or the loan of a bicycle were extra perks that I was not above offering on popular nights, as well as the freedom of the telephone, which added quite a percentage to the original fee.

Now the tables are turned, the baby is grown, the sitter sits, and I suppose it must cost me less, though this is not yet apparent. Our fiscal arrangements have to be revised as Hannah, now an esteemed and experienced sitter, is the only one of us who ever has any ready cash, and our accounts have become very complicated as we are never quite sure who is in debt to whom.



Hannah is generally in hock to me for her spending money for anything from two weeks to three months, depending on which of our household equipment or my personal possessions she has rendered unusable. Like the mince she left in the garden to rust when she thought she would chop up some grass for a friend's rabbit. Or the baking tray she left in the oven with toffee on it to solidify overnight! I didn't charge for the gas. Or the once white chiffon scarf, now indelibly stained by chocolate ice-cream. Why she felt the necessity to wear it for that particular feast has never been satisfactorily explained. She has offered to "give and tie" (or vice versa), which she assures me is much more fashionable than dull old white, but I fear that the resultant mess would cost more to clean up than a new scarf.

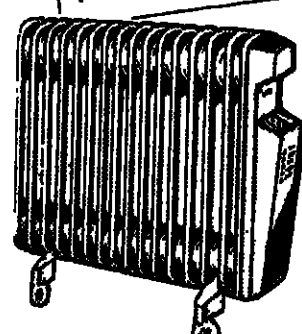
This state of penury, which means no cinemas, comics or chewing gum, is generally alleviated by birthday or other celebrations which she cashes in on, or by my inability to either remember figures or keep books. However, now that she is a wage earner, she has all sorts of grandiose ideas about borrowing against her expectations for a year, and having her room decorated or buying herself a typewriter — which I could hire from her when mine is out of use — and paying for it in instalments. Tactfully, I advise caution. The families might move away. She might change her mind or her taste. She may have unexpected expenses or suddenly yearn for a tennis racket or a course in water skiing.

At least, I reckon, my own outgoings for supervision should have decreased; but in this calculation I have been prematurely optimistic. She agrees that it is absurd that a girl who is pre-

pared to spend five or six hours alone in a strange house, with no one but a nine-month-old baby for company, should not be uneasy on her own in her own home for a couple of hours, especially as the dog, admittedly an abject coward, is at least as much protection as an infant. But, she argues, when she is out she is sustained by the duties and responsibilities.

It would, she acknowledges, be ridiculous to hire someone to stay with her — perhaps one of her clients, I suggest, whose mother could recoup some of her money that way. She proposes, by way of compromise that I pay her a fee and she will regard it as a professional chore. The money will not alleviate her loneliness, but it will be a comfort to think of and as it is in the family, she is prepared to take on the job at a very much reduced rate.

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Brain-damaged children in Jerusalem are taking part in a novel rehabilitation project, described here by MARY STEWART KROSNEY.



## A VERY SPECIAL KINDERGARTEN

ROMI was born prematurely in Morocco — the tenth child in his family. When his father decided to immigrate to Israel, his mother was told to leave Romi behind to die. No one in Israel, he was told, would want to take a child who had had cumulative seizures and who couldn't sit, or even reach for a toy, at the age of one year.

Today, Romi is five years old. Not only does he reach for toys, but he holds a pencil, draws and paints; he runs and dances, sings and speaks. Most important, this year he attends a regular kindergarten in his Jerusalem neighborhood of Katamon.

Romi is a "graduate" of a special nursery school, the Rehabilitation Centre at Jerusalem's Bikur Holim Hospital. The 23 children attending this year all suffer from some kind of brain dysfunction — many resulting from birth, and many from epilepsy, encephalitis and other diseases or accidents.

One of eight children to leave the nursery school this year for regular kindergarten, Romi had been enrolled there from the age of three. There he learned basic skills and coordination, built with himself, clapped his hands, learned how to count to ten, sang songs, played with a best friend, worked, danced, tried and succeeded.

The Rehabilitation Centre, now in its second year, is helping children between the ages of two and four who have motor or speech dysfunctions — some of them both — and a potential for normal intellectual activity, before it is too late to do anything for them.

"The children we treat are not retarded," emphasizes Dr. Naomi Shatz, the neurologist who originated the project. "They are neurologically handicapped, but they are not rejected by their neighborhood kindergartens."

There has always been a need for a comprehensive rehabilitative and educational programme for brain-damaged children.

"The city of Jerusalem offers nursery facilities for retarded children," Dr. Amir explained, "but where could I tell parents to enrol their children after I diagnosed a motor, speech or perceptual disturbance? There were very few therapists who specialized in the treatment of children and all they offered was 20-minute sessions several times a week. What these children needed was a special nursery school — a comprehensive centre with a highly trained staff, where children could be observed and their abilities and disabilities more fully defined — where they could actually learn, not just in the educational sense, but in the social sense as well."

### Set up department

Dr. Amir, a mother of three herself, came to Israel from the United States 20 years ago. She completed her medical studies at Hadassah Hospital and came to Bikur Holim, where 12 years ago she set up the Department of Pediatric Neurology, which she still heads.

Her dream of a rehabilitative facility became a reality when 18 children from different backgrounds and neighborhoods in and around Jerusalem started attending the brand new nursery school in the Bikur Holim penthouse.

And now, every morning at eight o'clock, the children arrive in the light and airy rooms six storeys up. There they are greeted by a cheery staff of nine, many of them new immigrants, each a specialist in her field.

The directress and psychologist is from France and had part of her training in the U.S. She is a great believer in special programmes for parents, and has even begun one for the guidance

of siblings of the handicapped children.

The educational supervisor, from New York, is trained in the teaching of children with speech and communication disorders. Also on the staff are four specially-trained kindergarten teachers and three therapists — for speech, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. A public health nurse makes regular home visits in order to ensure that the rehabilitative needs of the child are carried through in the home.

FROM the beginning of the project, it became obvious that the children attending the kindergarten would fall into two separate groups, each with its own problems.

The first comprises the more severely motor-handicapped children, whose trouble was diagnosed at a very early age; the second group consists of the ambulant children, whose motor or speech problems did not become apparent until they were almost three years old.

Most of the children in this group have suffered from cerebral palsy, and although it is recognized that the most seriously affected will remain significantly handicapped by school age (five), the nursery school staff will have enabled them to achieve their fullest potential during their crucial early years. The goal helps them to attain the maximum in their motor and language skills; but equally important, it encourages their social and intellectual development.

Sha'ul is a member of the first group. He started attending the nursery school two years ago, when he was three. As a result of cerebral palsy, his hands and legs were severely spastic and he had three words in his vocabulary. In fact, when he came to the school he couldn't turn over or grasp a toy.

The approach for treating spas-

tic children such as Sha'ul is two-fold. First, there are daily half-hour private sessions with a speech therapist and also with a physiotherapist. Secondly, special chairs, equipment and instruction are used during the actual nursery school activities all morning. The physiotherapist, Dagmar Yatzar, was trained in England to use a method specifically developed for dealing with spastic children. Her prime concern during her private sessions is the prevention of abnormal posture. Usually, not all of the child's muscles are equally spastic and the therapist works to strengthen those which are stronger, and to exercise and lengthen the weaker muscles.

### Bodily control

It has been learned that if a spastic child is given something in front of him to grasp when attempting to talk or make a motion, he develops a greater control of all his body. Eventually he is taught to abandon the habit of holding on, and is able to function more normally alone.

This basic system is taught by Dagmar in her daily half-hour sessions and carried through to the classroom, where the child is given something to grasp when needed. In the classroom, many of the children sit in a unique chair, specially designed by Dr. Amir and her staff to help them maintain a proper posture. Most spastic children tend to scissor their legs and this chair helps them to eliminate this tendency.

Once Sha'ul's breathing difficulty was overcome, the speech therapist concentrated on teaching him the technique of listening. Helping him to pay careful attention, and then to practice good auditory discrimination, slowly learning the differences between all kinds of sounds — eventually prompted Sha'ul into producing basic sounds himself. He progressed to a sequence of sounds and then to actual speech.



Upper left: Opening the flat, and holding a toy, is not so simple at the beginning. Above: Giant ball teaches child how to control his muscles. At left, Sha'ul lights the Hanukkah candles. (Aron Zuckerman)

Obviously, speech is partly a physical process, since the child must learn not only to breathe and listen, and to take what he has heard and translate it into words, but to pronounce those words through the muscles of the mouth, tongue and the teeth.

Now, Sha'ul is so articulate verbally that he will be able to share in intellectual give and take with his peers. In addition, he sits up and has gained moderate control of his hands and arms and head. He will never walk, but a special wheel-chair is being designed for him.

Since he is the oldest son in a religious family, last Hanukkah was a spectacular occasion in Sha'ul's household. For the first time, he was able to light the candles and recite the entire blessing from memory.

EVEN though most of the children in the second group at the Bikur Holim centre walk fairly well and have a potentially normal intelligence, they are prevented from attending regular schools because of severe communication problems, epilepsy, perceptual-motor difficulties, and so on.

If these children are not given concentrated rehabilitative attention early enough, they will indeed function on a retarded level for ever, because of a constantly widening gap between themselves and their normal peers.

Leora, a freckle-faced four-year-old in this second grouping, was referred to Dr. Amir's department a year ago by a psychologist who had been treating her for behaviour problems in the pediatric neurology clinic. Although she could ambulate

(Continued on page 26)

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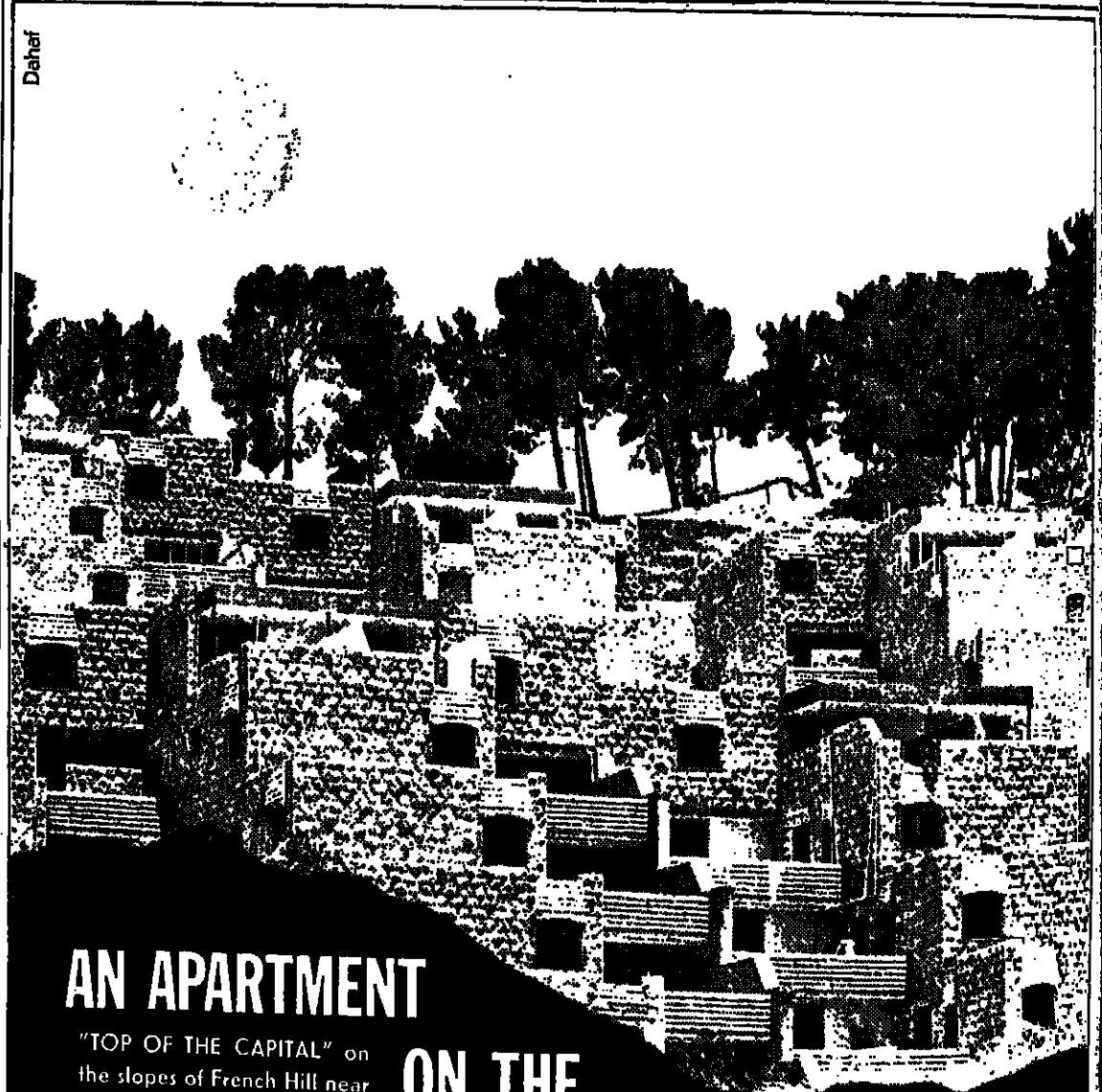
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## Kindergarten

(Continued from page 25)

freely, she suffered from a severe speech defect called aphasia. Her only verbal utterance was the single word "aba," which she used to express everything. If she wanted something, she pointed and said "aba." If she was angry, she shouted "aba." If she wanted to call attention to herself she repeated "aba" until she got the desired response. Since she could not copy even simple hand gestures, her whole ability to communicate was impaired.

Today, after two years of intensive therapy in a happy play-school situation, Leora maintains a strong communication with both her school and her home world. She has acquired a rich gesture language and over a dozen words spoken spontaneously. Her bright eyes, her swinging pony tail and her expressive little hands play and loose, but more important, they communicate. For her, "aba" now means "daddy" and when she wants to call a friend to play, she has the proper words to do so.

TO provide for the needs of these two separate populations of brain-damaged children, the



nursery school is divided into four separate classes — two for the more severely handicapped, and two for the ambulatory children. Each of the four groups has its own classroom and equipment. Children needing special speech or physical therapy leave their classroom for their daily half-hour session. This past autumn, the programme was expanded to a full eight-hour day for half the children — the most severely handicapped.

"We realized from the start that we must run into a deficit initially," says Dr. Amir, "but we didn't realize the extent it would reach until we got the full programme going this past year.

The costs of the rehabilitation programme are covered in a variety of ways. Kupat Holim paid for some of the paramedical therapy of its members, but has stopped doing so since last autumn. Parents who are able to pay IL180 per month as well as transportation. The welfare department pays the tuition for several families. The Mazal-tov Chapter of B'nai B'rith of France has undertaken to help meet some of the expenses, and a concerned group of grandparents in Puerto Rico have taken a personal and active interest, and for the second year are making the project known and collecting funds.

This leaves Bikur Holim Hos-

Members of the kindergarten staff, from left: Hava Block, occupational therapist; Dr. Amir, psychologist; Vivian Shalev, physiotherapist; Daphne Yehoshua, speech therapist; Maudel; teachers Ruth Cohen, Zia Guldard, and Solange Zippel.

The Bikur Holim project is unique even in the United States. Because children attend nursery schools there such an early age as they here, the need is not so obvious. Giving therapy to young children is done everywhere, but providing them with the experience of early socialization together with expert therapy is what makes the Bikur Holim project unique and successful.

"It's with a great deal of excitement and a feeling of challenge that we look forward to new children who will be coming to us," said Dr. Amir. The staff feels a surge of optimism, a belief that each face has behind it the potential of functioning in the world, eventually given the chance to develop that potential before too late."

Encouraged by its success so far, the Rehabilitative Centre has broadened the experiment into a teaching centre where nursery-school teachers studying special care can learn more about brain-damaged children and their special educational problems and needs.

## Marketing with Martha

# Panic for Passover



(IPPA)

Shopping-for-Passover madness, which generally grips the city shortly after Purim, had panic proportions when prices for frozen meat, sugar, oil, and other staples were to go into the shops when the old stocks were sold, tempting housewives to run straight to the shopping spree.

The night of the other shopping and rumours of other price increases turned the spree into a panic, and it did not take long for shelves were emptied in all food shops as well as the outdoor markets.

There has always been the fear when basic foodstuffs are in short supply, but they should, of course, have the Kasher Pessach seal. As most shops did not have their Passover shelves ready, observant housewives were at a loss.

Prices had already risen in recent months, among them eggs and spirits (the price of which still after Tuesday's announcement), and household cleaning materials. The price authorities recently authorized a 15 per cent increase in the price of matzot and matza products for the holiday.

The next week will be up IL1.50 a kilo, causing the major part of the budget. Sugar will go from 87 agorot to IL1.15, and in the end will most probably rise the price of jam, marmalade, and flour from 82-88 agorot to 86-72 agorot a kilo; standard bread will be affected.

This Passover will cost more than last year, there should be no shortages of foodstuffs for the festival. Even chicken, which have been hard hit by Newcastle disease — a disease which has been hard hit by Newcastle disease — the outbreak has been brought under control, according to the Poultry Marketing Board.

As for home-grown, fresh beef there is no seasonal shortage at this time. On the contrary, the Beef and Mutton Marketing Board report that some 600 head of cattle are being slaughtered every week at present, compared with the usual 400 a week.

The spring lamb season is under way, and double the usual number of sheep are being slaughtered to meet the demands of those communities which traditionally have mutton on the Seder table.

Still, the Beef and Mutton Marketing Board tells me, our

missing 700 tons is expected to be made up in time for the holiday.

In any event, Mr. Argov discloses, the Marketing Board has 800 tons of slaughtered, frozen chickens in its warehouses, to be released to the market as demand requires in the fortnight preceding Passover. A substantial proportion of these bear the Kasher Pessach seal. Frozen chickens will maintain their fixed maximum retail price of IL5 a kilo — at least until after Passover, Mr. Argov promises. At this rate, frozen chickens will be cheaper than fresh ones.

Turkey prices are at their highest at this season, says Mr. Argov, but even so, turkey can be an economical Seder meal. Mr. Argov recommends the frozen mini-turkeys, which weigh about three kilos, and retail for about IL7 a kilo. For large family gatherings, I would also suggest fresh, whole turkeys (available in the open-air markets), which should not run to more than IL10 a kilo.

The egg shortage of some weeks back is only a memory today, and there will be no egg problem for Passover, Mr. Argov assured me. March to June is the height of the laying season, and eggs are currently being put in cold storage for the poor laying months of July to November.

THE Government — which is the sole importer of frozen beef and beef liver — has been holding back on liver supplies in order to release them for Passover. There should be ample liver, but at prices 75 agorot a kilo higher than before — IL8.75 for South American, and IL9.75 for North American.

Frozen beef will be available in unlimited quantities, but the price will be IL1.50 to IL2.50 higher per kilo. Choice cuts of imported beef — shoulder — had been selling for IL10 a kilo in most shops for the past few weeks.

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Still, the Beef and Mutton Marketing Board tells me, our

local production of these meats is way below the national demand — we grow only a little over 30 per cent of our beef needs — because of overall agricultural policies, which favour milk herds. The shortage is made up with the Government imports of frozen beef.

There will be ample fruits and vegetables for Passover — with the exception of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and eggplant, which remain in short supply and at the almost prohibitive prices of IL4 to IL6 a kilo. This is partly due to the harsh cold spells of the winter, but also to normal seasonal lows, which we tend to forget from year to year.

If there are no tomatoes on the Seder table, it will not be a tragedy. There will be plenty of carrots, lettuce, radishes, beets, cabbage, to name but a few items, at popular prices.

Potatoes and onions — two big-demand items for Passover — will be abundant, thanks to imports to make up for local lacks. The Vegetable Marketing Board says that potatoes should cost about 80 to 90 agorot a kilo, and onions, IL1 or a little more, in the pre-Passover weeks. The yellow-fleshed potatoes come from Holland, the white-fleshed ones from England. The local "new potatoes" are just coming into season, and will remain scarce.

There will be plenty of strawberries, it is promised, and prices will drop even below their present levels. Bananas are in somewhat short supply this spring because of the winter's cold, and the avocado season is virtually over. On the other hand, citrus fruits — fresh, not from cold storage yet — will remain in abundance through the holiday at their usual low prices, and there will be plenty of apples and pears too.

Apples, I am told, have alternating good and bad crop years, and this is one of the off-years, with 20 per cent less crop than last year. Prices are, consequently, somewhat higher than last year. But it is usually possible to find bargains in these fruits if you are prepared to frequent the open markets or to take the "specials" which the supermarkets offer.

Frozen imported fish fillet is rising in price by 8.5 per cent — but this is not really a Passover speciality. Live carp, which is a holiday food, remains at its controlled price of IL3.50 and is in ample supply for the festival. There is also plenty of frozen bakala (hake) on the market, and, in the fresh sea-fish line,

Red Sea komet ("macaroni" fish) is good for grilling, I am told. Sephardi Jews use rice, beans and other pulses for Passover, whereas some Ashkenazi Jews do not, despite the Rabbinical authorization. The shortages of rice felt recently in some parts of the country were caused by price confusion on the world market, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry explained. Shortages should be over by now, as the Ministry — which controls rice imports — has just released new supplies of the popular long-grain rice.



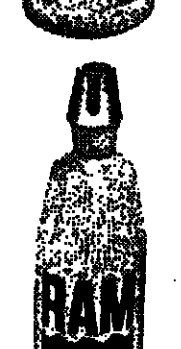
IT is almost too late to advise shopping early for Passover. In our home, even the poultry is customarily bought and stored in the clean-for-Passover deep freezer unit a good two weeks before the holiday. Certainly, many non-perishable goods can be purchased well in advance to avoid the rush. I generally clear out a section of a clothes-closet for early Passover purchases — particularly wine (which is kasher Pessach year around any-

way), soft drinks, canned goods, food shops are closed only on the day after Seder. They open again during Passover week — Wednesday, Thursday, Friday this year — which gives a renewed chance to shop for the Shabbat and the last day of the festival. By then, shops are less crowded, and prices of poultry and fresh produce have declined somewhat. There is really no need to shop as for a seven-week siege!

AS a pre-Passover service, the Histadrut Central Consumer Authority has established a "hot line" for consumer guidance on purchases of food, textiles, furniture, electrical appliances and other goods. The special telephone line operates from 8:30 to 9 p.m. through the Histadrut's main Tel Aviv number, 281111.

Martha Meisels

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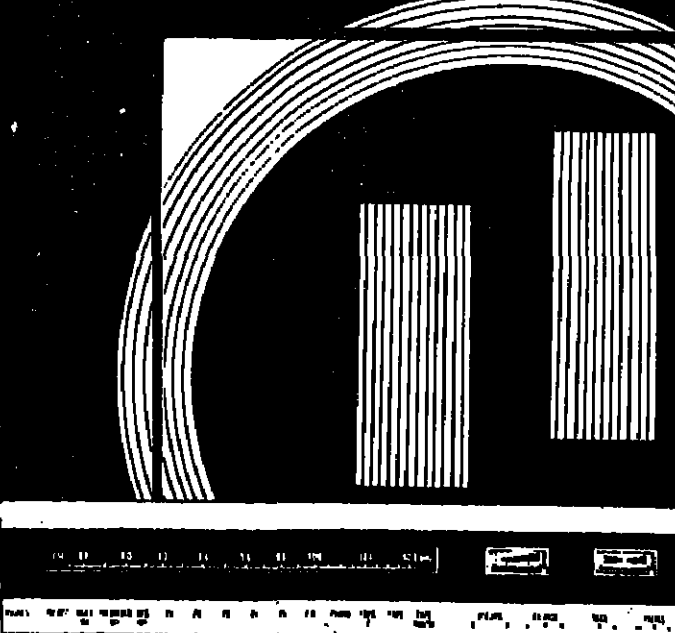
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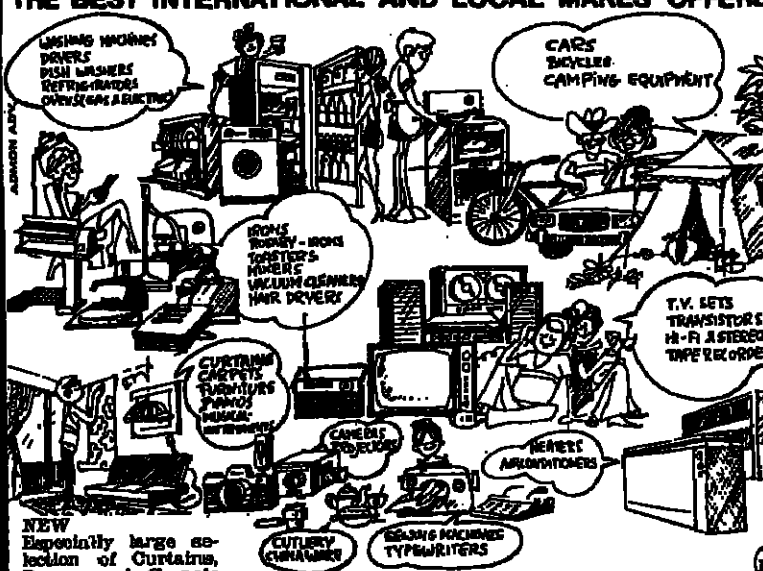
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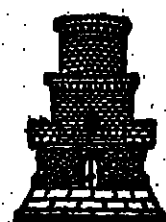
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When the Palestine Orchestra was founded by Bronislaw Gertman in 1938, the position of harpist (they are usually a player from Haifa) was not occupied. Occasionally a player from Haifa, but apparently she was not much of an asset for when Arturo Toscanini came to conduct for a second time in the spring of 1938, he needed a professional player.

The young Klary Szarvas was invited from Budapest for a six-week engagement and, on the recommendation of the orchestra, became a full member of the orchestra at the beginning of the 1938/39 season. For a long time she was the sole player of the harp instrument in the orchestra. In 1959, the first International Harp Contest was held in Jerusalem. There was a wide field of contestants, but Israel itself could provide even one serious competitor.

The IFO has two harpists: Klary Szarvas, now teaching, writing, playing on the annual Harp Contest.

This year's competition is in September, there will be five Israelis among the contestants. We have chamber ensembles where the harp has a prominent role as more students join the professional groups. Today, it is no exaggeration to state that Israeli harps are harp-conscious.

There is a treat in store for the visit of two artists from Pittsburgh, who will perform for two harps in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom (there is a building named after his father at Mount Scopus campus of Hebrew University). She has to Israel several times and was a member of the jury of several Harp Contests. Her harp is a young Czech player, who did her graduate studies in New York under Marcel Grandjany and in Israel under Phil Borghout. Her harp concert tours include the Far East with the Pittsburgh Wind Symphony in which she has been playing with Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom since 1964.

## Two harps

Three attended one of the most beautiful recitals by the IFO harps, Andy Lieber-Glazer and Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom, who surely have enriched the rich sonorities and the unique character of the two harps, producing sounds of colours beyond the sum of one harp added to another. For them — meeting harpists from the world with a high reputation will be a great interest. They are appearing on April 14 at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and on April 15 at the Bevan Auditorium in Tel Aviv Museum.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, though in its 37th season, will have occasion to celebrate its 50th birthday. Having "conquered" the heights of an army base last year, it is tonight a concert at Sharm el-Sheikh, surely the first time in the history of the orchestra that a full symphony orchestra of 75 musicians under the direction of Shalom Ronit will have performed on the shores of the Red Sea.

There, the orchestra will give its annual concert at least a cinema and a closed hall. It will be interesting to find out what the army has thought of the way of a stage and



MUSIC

YOHANAN BOEHM

# Focus on the harp



Photos: Harpists from the U.S. who will be guests at this year's International Harp Contest. Marcella Kosikova, left, and Lucille Johnson-Rosenbloom, above.

reasonable acoustics for the concert at Sharm.

\*\*\*

This anniversary year will, of course, be even more hectic musically than we have become accustomed to (more or less) in ordinary times. During Passover week, we have the Ein Gev Festival at the Esco Music Centre, on the shores of Lake Kinneret. July will see an abundance of events: the meeting of the international *Jenousses Musicales*, with a youth orchestra training and performing at the end of the session; the eighth *Zimra* — the international choir festival — will bring dozens of groups from many countries to cities and kibbutzim; and the Rubin Academy

in Jerusalem will have its usual summer courses (the Tel Aviv Academy concentrates on seminars during Passover). The 13th Israel Festival will offer nearly 80 presentations during July and August. A Master Seminar will be held in Jerusalem, with Pablo Casals, Isaac Stern, Leonard Rose, Eugene Istomin, Alexander Schneider during three weeks in August; and the fifth International Harp Contest will be held in Jerusalem from September 9 to 22.

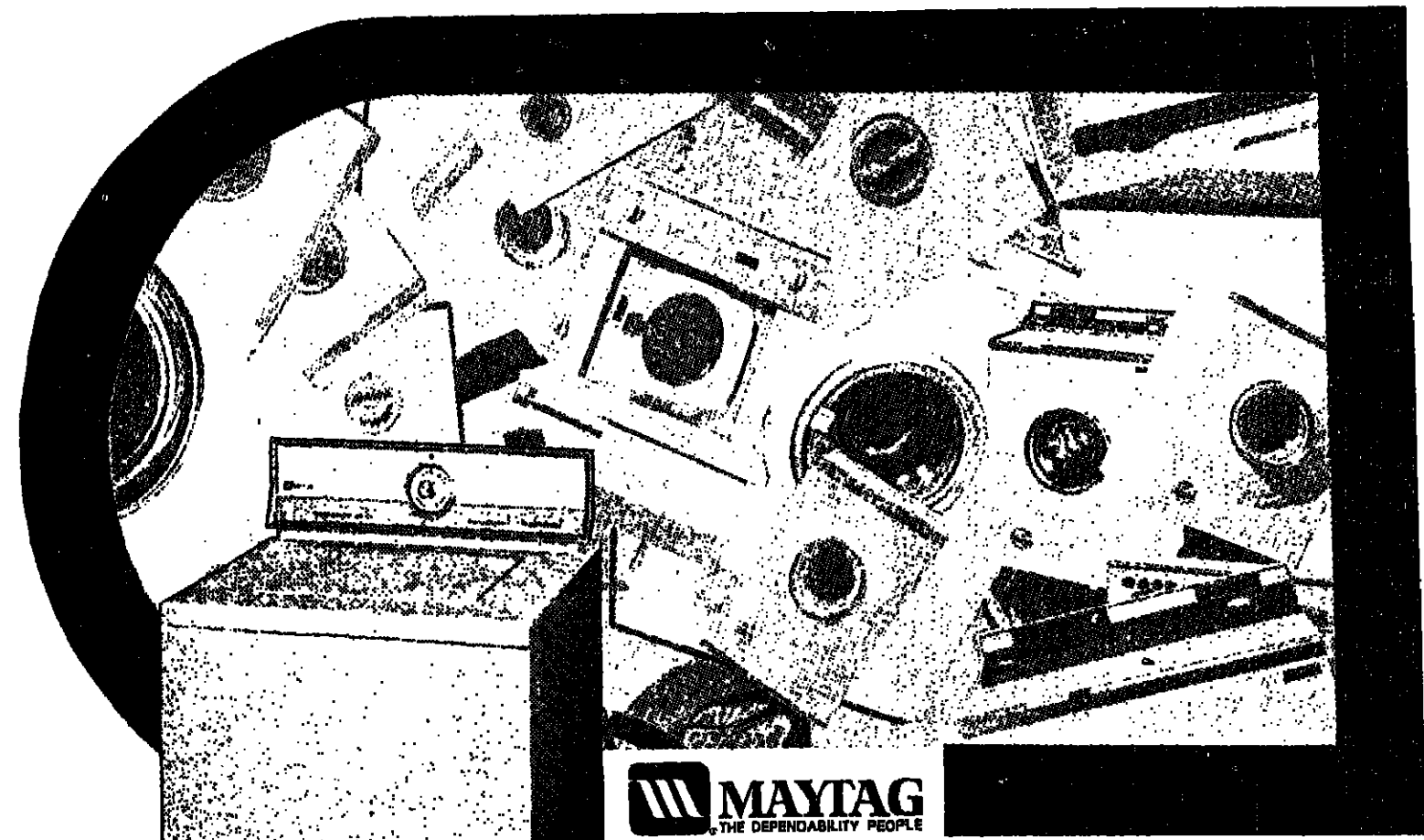
The High Holidays will give everybody a respite; but in December, the first Artur Schnabel International Piano Master Competition will be held in Jerusalem. The venerable maestro has given his patronage to the com-

petition, and it is hoped that he will also grace its inauguration with his presence.

A veritable empire has been set up for the event. Sponsored by the Ministries of Education and Tourism, organized by the Israel Festival and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, advised on repertoire by Enrique Barenboim, served by the Public Committee and Council of the Festival, with an Honorary Committee led by Mrs. Golda Meir, under the patronage of the President of Israel, and directed by J. Bistrizky, a former director of the "Chopin" Competition in Warsaw, it has also a Founders' Committee which reads like a musical "Who's Who" and, of course, an international jury of distinction. A

very tough programme is demanded from contestants, whose ages are limited to between 18 and 30.

A series of special features is planned around the competition. They include an exhibition; perhaps a concert by eminent members of the jury in honour of the maestro; recording of the main presentations by RCA; an honorary doctorate for the maestro from Tel Aviv University; and a musicological seminar. Picasso has agreed to have his famous sketch of the pianist used for the poster announcing the competition.



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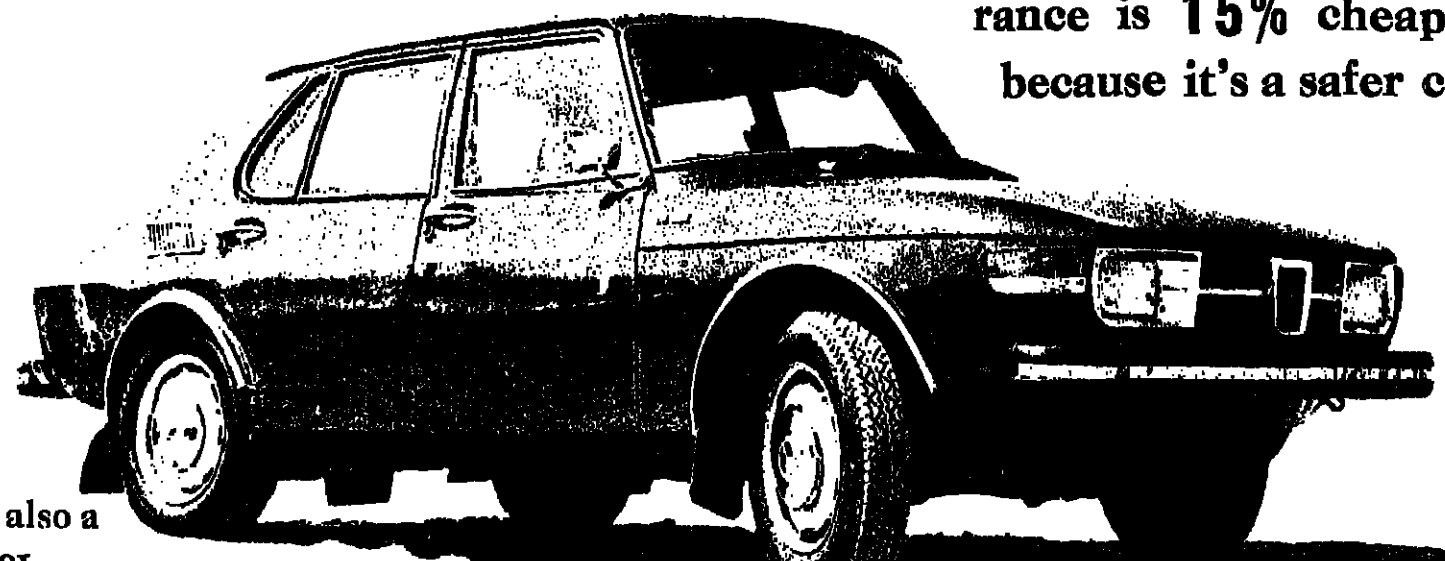
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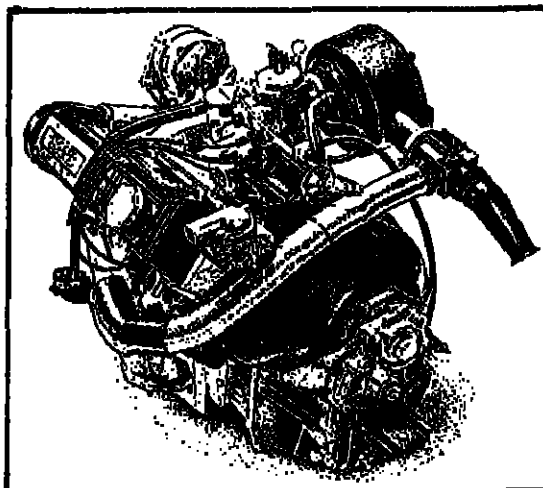
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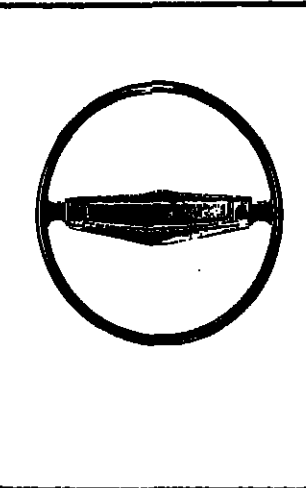


The SAAB 99 has a new 2.0 litre Swedish engine with an overhead camshaft. It develops 95 HP DIN. This capacity gives it high acceleration, and ensures adequate power for overtaking.

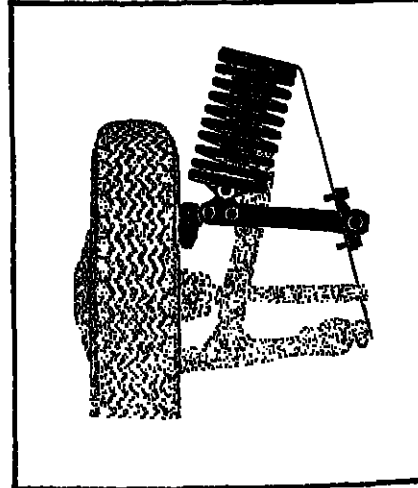
The modern conception of the SAAB engine ensures high running economy. The engine has been adapted for 94 octane petrol. The engine oil needs to be changed and routine maintenance carried out, every 10,000 kilometres. We can also supply the well known 1.85 litre engine, which has all the above advantages.



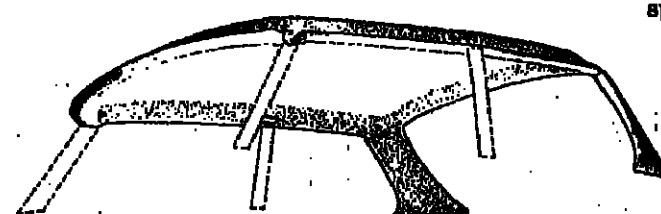
**THE SAAB BUMPERS**  
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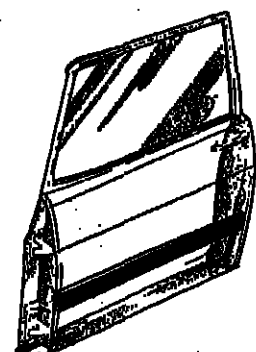
The SAAB 99, the safe car, has front-wheel drive. In this day and age, there is no need to explain how much this contributes to stability on curves and at higher speeds. With front wheel drive, the steering is stable and accurate, and it is easy to turn the steering wheel.



**THE FRONT SPRINGS ARE MOUNTED ON THE AXLE**  
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**DOUBLE ROOF**  
The double roof has a steel layer and a fiberglass reinforcing layer, which also serves to insulate the car. It guards the driver's head, and gives protection from the sun on very hot days. The roof is also reinforced at the sides, and is made to take shocks from below and from the side. One of Israel's well known automobile engineers had good reason to say: "If I have to be involved in an accident, I prefer to be in a Saab at the time."



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## Caricature of Che

THEATRE  
Mendel Kohansky



is a mark of our times, of the tempo at which we live, the quantity of information we are forced to absorb, making us wear out before they mature and take hold. It used to take years for a heroic myth to be born, and then another half of a century before it was debunked. Now it can all happen within a decade.

This week I sat in a hall full of university students who were giving their heads off at a farcical one of the myths of our time.

Che Guevara was undoubtedly a myth of which myths are made. Whether one admired or despised him, he stood for, he was more than life, a knight of the world revolution. His was

waist, his eyes looking as alive as ever, while a proud Bolivian army officer in a bruised uniform points at the spot where the bullet entered Che's heart.

From the time the Argentinian doctor emerged out of the wilds of Sierra Maestra at the side of Fidel Castro until he was killed in Bolivia in circumstances that are still shrouded in mystery, he stood in the imagination of the world as a man totally committed to an ideal.

\*\*\*

THE English playwright John I Spurling has written what is actually a spoof on the heroic play, using a clever little device to present his case. A young writer rents a room in London, and finds its walls covered with drawings of scenes from the life of Che. The drawings are the work of Macrune, a drunken Scotsman who occupied the room before him, and executed them mainly in order to annoy his landlady, who had an irritating habit of demanding her rent money.

The writer becomes fascinated by what he calls his "Sistine Chapel of Primrose Hill" to the point where he decides to write a play about the hero as a theatrical interpretation of the frescoes. And that is where his troubles start. Alone in his room, he has to cope not only with the face of the hero in various situations looking down at him from all walls, but with the faces of the many characters who at one time or other crossed the leader's path. In addition, the ghost of Macrune appears at the most inopportune moments, dressed in a bedsheet as ghosts usually are, to remonstrate with the writer for misinterpreting his Marxist-Leninist concept of the hero, using Che as the vehicle for a bourgeois-formalist play.

This is, of course, pure Pirandello; a sort of "Che Guevara in Search of an Author." The writer presents a scene, then listens

to the objections of one of the characters, tries to comply by doing the scene again in a different way. The Macrune's frescoes are pugnacious, get into arguments with the writer and with each other, have their own ideas on the subject, and also have information to offer.

One of the most communicative characters is Monsieur Sorel, a Frenchman who accompanied Che from the time he left Cuba, unwilling to play second fiddle to Castro, to his Bolivian days. According to the Frenchman, Che spent those years as an itinerant one-man revolutionary force travelling around the world, picking out spots where capitalist exploitation was at its most flagrant, and committing acts likely to promote the cause of revolution.

We see him in Africa, killing a brutal French planter together with his wife and her lover, dropping a bomb in a shady North African nightclub which is a white-slave centre. He thus earns the unbounded admiration of Monsieur Sorel, a caricature of a Frenchman, probably meant by the writer to represent Western civilization in its decay.

### Perfect Marxist hero

Che emerges from Sorel's stories as the perfect Marxist hero — cool, scientific, knowing exactly what to do under any circumstances, never letting personal considerations or emotions sway him. Like the hero of the classic Western who never kisses the girl, Che is asexual. He ignores the advances of the nightclub dancer, intent only on the bomb he is about to plant, which will kill everybody in the place, including the girl. He coolly machine-guns the pretty planter's wife who a moment ago was trying to seduce him; and when Tanya, the revolutionary broadcaster, comes to the jungle driven by a passion for the hero of her dreams, he palms her off on the comrade-in-arms who is in love with her.

\*\*\*

"MACRUNE'S Guevara" is a very funny play; the humour is sophisticated, if facile and based on caricature. There is, for instance a character out of an old James Bond movie, the girl detailed to deliver funds to the guerrillas in the jungle — a sexy, humourless intellectual who solemnly misquotes philosophers, a judo expert who beats the hell out of a would-be rapist each time the strapping fellow comes near her.

While on the other side of the barricades (if I may use such a grossly old-fashioned metaphor), we see a wealthy Bolivian aristocrat delight his son, who has been bored to distraction with his mother's gifts of racing cars, yachts, and estates, by giving him for his twenty-first birthday a complete guerrilla outfit (assembled according to Che's guerrilla handbook). The boy goes off happily to fight, is captured, undergoes "psychotherapy," and dies, upon which his father remarks, sighing a yawn: "Ramondo always made me feel that he belonged less to us and more to history."

The author's attitude towards Che is slyly ambiguous and de-

liberately confusing, ranging from plain spoofing to awe, as in the closing scene, where Che dies to become immortal. If Herbert Marcuse, the neo-Marxist philosopher, were to analyse the play, he would find confirmation of his theory about contemporary capitalist culture absorbing and neutralizing revolutionary movements and heroes.

### Students shine

Whatever one's attitude towards its ideological content, "Macrune's Guevara" is an entertaining spectacle, and the students of the Tel Aviv University's Department of Theatre Arts acquitted themselves well under the direction of David Mukhtar. He, here assisted by Daphna and Shimon Levy's good translation, a set consisting mainly of lurid revolutionary slogans painted by Paul Steinberg, equally lurid lighting

by Benzion Muniz, and fine tunes composed by Richard Farber, have staged a good production. The cast of about two dozen casually disport themselves all over the hall, walk around and even sit among the audience. There was at least one scene which kept the audience wondering for a long while whether it was staged or a "happening." (It was staged).

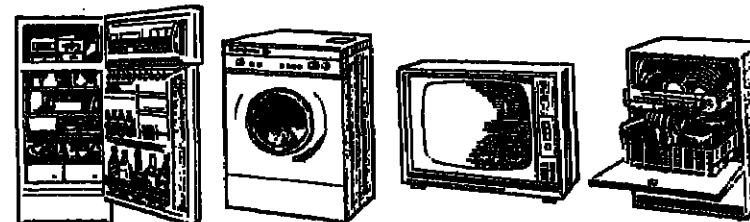
The actors seemed to be having a great deal of fun. They make up in enthusiasm for their lack of professional accomplishment, though here and there a pretty good performance shines out. Since they are students who have a long way to go before appearing professionally, I shall mention names. Nor will I mention the names of the three professional performers who were brought in to reinforce the cast, and are not necessarily the best in it.



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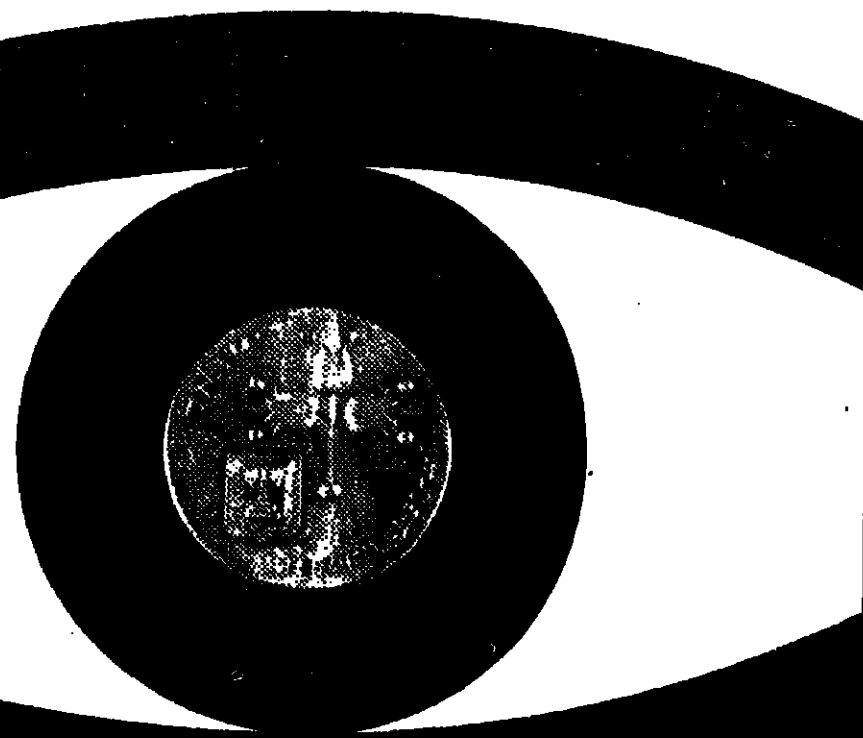
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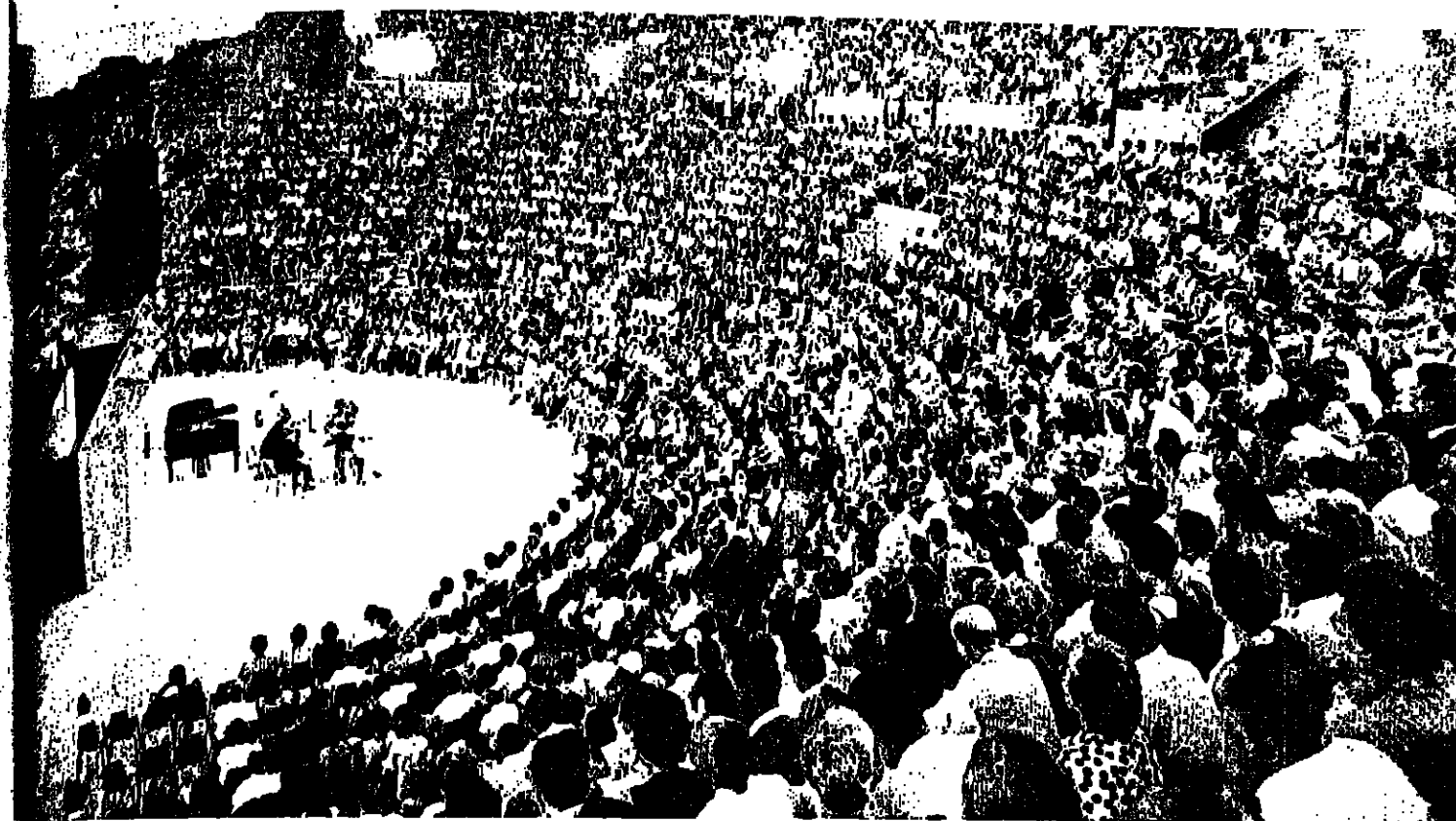
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amphitheatre, which Hank Kaufman suggests as a site for a future film festival in Israel.

(David Rubinger)

## FILM FESTIVAL FOR ISRAEL?

...as the venue of a real interna-  
tional film festival? An expert in the  
entertainment industry is now here sound-  
ing the alarm. He is Hank Kauf-  
man, a partner in Kaufman, Lerner Asso-  
ciates, a firm of Rome and New York  
which he envisages is a festival in Is-  
rael which would bring together rising direc-  
tors and producers from all parts of the

**HANK KAUFMAN** discusses  
his career as an agent for film  
stars, and some of his plans for  
the future, with **The Post's**  
**MARK SEGAL.**

...would be in three categories:  
the first category would be primari-  
ly people interested in learning more  
about the techniques required for indepen-  
dent filmmaking.

Kaufman believes that Israel's burgeon-  
ing industry could benefit tremendously  
from such a festival which could de-  
velop a major international cultural  
and incidentally, benefit our tourism  
industry. A major motivation is his love for  
the field I know best.

Kaufman is enthusiastic about holding the festi-  
val at the amphitheatre at Caesarea, not only  
because of its scenic attractions, but because  
it would solve the accommodation prob-  
lem for people coming here for the event.  
He would like to show films there, and Mr. Kauf-  
man is using an open-air screen or  
erecting a temporary marquee near-

Kaufman has been involved in the  
industry for nearly two decades. He and  
partner, Gene Lerner, have now branch-  
ed out into stage productions, and they recently  
produced a musical show called "Berlin to  
Village" at the Theatre de Lys in Green-  
wich Village. They did this production in  
collaboration with Michael Arthur Film Pro-  
ductions, which is the company of Arthur  
Horne, who made the Oscar-winning  
film "Fanny Hill."

Kaufman and Lerner have had a long  
association with Arthur Cohn, and it  
was at his wedding to Naomi Shapiro,  
daughter of the late Interior Minister Moshe  
Cohn, that Hank Kaufman made one  
of his first visits to Israel.

"Berlin to Broadway" is based on the  
life of Kurt Weill, which has fascinated  
Kaufman for years. One of the pur-  
poses of his current visit is to set up a  
version of the New York production,  
which has met with critical acclaim. "I feel  
a perfect market for this kind of  
show based on the best of Weill's music  
from both his European beginnings  
and his later years in America," he said.  
He also held out the possibility that  
the show could come to Israel for the occasion.  
He knows that Lotte would very much like  
to see the show, and what better occasion than  
the performance of the Kurt Weill

Lotte Weill has cooperated closely with the  
production of "Berlin to Broadway." Indeed,  
she is a regular sight on Broadway late this  
evening, when she is starting in it and sing-  
ing some of the songs that made her  
famous, such as the ones written to Berthold

Brecht's lyrics for "The Threepenny  
Opera" and "The Rise and Fall of the City  
of Mahagonny." This will be her first stage  
appearance since the Broadway production of  
"Cabaret."

Mr. Kaufman's eyes sparkle as he speaks  
of Lotte Weill.

"I have worked with and known many  
stars, but she is really a unique personality.  
She must be about 75, but she is really and  
truly ageless. The moment she appears on  
stage, you forget Lotte's age. It is as if she  
has sloughed off 40 years. I think a major  
reason why she does not get older is be-  
cause she does not live in the past. For she  
does not get lost in nostalgia."

Hank Kaufman, now in his early 50s, is  
an affable man with a quiet sense of  
humour and unfailing good taste. He was  
born in Boston and was fascinated by the  
theatre from an early age, for Boston has  
long been an out-of-town try-out for Broad-  
way productions. He started in stage design,  
but his family did not consider it serious  
enough for a nice middle-class Jewish youth,  
and heaved a sigh of relief when he took  
up advertising design, first in Boston and  
later in New York.

World War II took him to Europe, and in  
the aftermath he did his apprenticeship in  
film-making by producing a documentary se-  
ries aimed at "selling" the Marshall Plan  
to the American public. It was then that he  
formed his partnership with Gene Lerner.

They became increasingly involved in the  
film world, first as film correspondents for  
American publications in Europe.

"Then in the early '50s, when Rome was  
just beginning to be an international film  
centre, we had an inspiration, and with lots  
of chutzpa and very little money, we opened  
up an international film talent-cum-publi-  
cations agency there, creating a bridge be-  
tween Cinecittà and Hollywood."

Their first client was Rossano Brazzi, the  
romantic Italian star who later made a name  
for himself acting opposite Katherine Hep-  
burn in "Summertime." They eventually be-  
came the largest independent agency in Eu-  
rope, representing American and European  
actors reads like a cinema. "Who's Who":  
Alain Delon, Romy Schneider, Ava Gardner,  
Irene Pappas, Anita Ekberg, Elsa Martinelli,  
Melina Mercouri, Rex Harrison, Anna Mag-  
nani and Pierre Angeli, to mention just a few.

They also had old-timers like Akim Tamiroff  
and represented Israeli hopefuls such as Assi  
Dayan, who, Mr. Kaufman said, was good in  
the Jules Dassin film with Melina Mercouri.

Among the directors Kaufman, Lerner As-  
sociation International have worked with is  
Franco Zeffirelli. They helped him put to-  
gether (the trade word is "package") his first  
two, "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Romeo  
and Juliet."

Although Mr. Kaufman is reluctant to give  
away inside information about his clients he  
remarked drily about the young English boy  
and girl who portrayed the title roles in  
"Romeo and Juliet." "One might say that by  
the time the film was completed, the hot-  
house atmosphere of Rome and its film world  
had taken away the bloom of their English  
innocence."

Another film project he remembers well  
was "packaging" "Whatever Happened to  
Baby Jane?" The idea for the film was  
brought to them by a client, Robert Aldridge.

"We mortgaged some property to keep it.  
At that time no one in the industry — it  
was the early 1960s — took Bette Davis and  
Joan Crawford seriously. They considered  
them passé, and these two stars of former  
years could not even get a job as cinema  
usherettes. Well, the gamble came off, and it  
made quite a hit and lots of money, many  
times the original investment."

Hank Kaufman remembers Ava Gardner  
with particular affection.

"She was really the last of the great stars  
of that breed. She is not at all like the  
image created around her. She is a very  
human person and an exceedingly vulnerable  
one too."

Being an agent for international stars of  
this kind means much more than a purely  
business relationship. It means being deeply  
involved in their complicated personal af-  
fairs, and being a combined agent, counsellor,  
psychiatric social worker and ego masseur.

Mr. Kaufman recalls that his partner, Gene  
Lerner, who was much closer to Ava Gardner  
than he himself, was one night summoned  
to her hotel suite. Miss Gardner, like many  
highly-strung artists, has difficulty falling as-  
leep and her companion phoned Mr. Lerner  
asking for his help, as the star was in a  
bad state of nerves. Lerner grabbed the first  
book that came to hand and rushed over to  
the star's hotel suite. After chatting with her  
Lerner started reading from the book he  
had brought with him. It was an English  
translation of Y.L. Peretz's Yiddish stories,  
and he read her a sad one called "Three  
Promises." It so affected Ava Gardner that  
she sat there in her luxury suite sobbing her  
eyes out. That cured her attack of insomnia.  
(A story which Y.L. Peretz himself would  
have liked.)

From talking to Mr. Kaufman, I gathered  
that a major reason both he and Gene Lerner  
decided to sell out their highly profitable  
agency business was that they were simply  
fed up with "the idiosyncrasies and mes-  
siness" of most of our clients. Apparently  
one has to pay a heavy price in the glamour-  
manufacturing business.

There is one exception he makes aside  
from Lotte Weill and that is Anna Magnani.  
"She is exactly the same off screen as  
she is on it. She is Mother Earth herself,  
as vital as a tiger and as womanly as Eve.  
She is a veritable volcano and never in  
repose," he declares with considerable feeling.

This admiration he has for Miss Magnani  
both as a professional and as a person  
prompted him to choose her for a major  
role in the first purely Italian film produc-  
tion he and Lerner are now working on in  
Rome.

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